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LETTER DATED 6 MAY 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the third report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the violations of the humanitarian law, including breaches of the Geneva Conventions, committed in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as requested by paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex* circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

Annex

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

YU/SC 780-92/DOC.3/E

THIRD REPORT

SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION OF EXPERTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

BELGRADE

1994

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I.

1. In accordance with the request contained in Security Council resolution 780 of October 5 1992, item 1, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia hereby submits its Report on cases of violation of the international war and humanitarian law in the territory of the former SFR Yugoslavia. The Report is the third consecutive one (the first was submitted in 1992 and the second in 1993), and has been prepared by the newly-established Committee Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law. The Committe has the task to establish all relevant facts concerning the armed conflict and acts of violence, especially those that constitute serious violations of international war and humanitarian law.

The report covers a three-year period, starting from the beginning of the war in the territory of the former Yugoslav Republics of Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The data hereby presented are either new or supplementary to those given in the first two reports of the FRY Government. War crimes continue to be committed considering that the conflicts have not yet ended, especially in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The data contained in this Report have been processed by experts of the Ministry of Justice of FR Yugoslavia and collected by state agencies, non-governmental organizations and associations, by investigations in the field and interrogation of witnesses. Included in the report are 186 cases of serious violations of international war and humanitarian law, which we have established, but which constitute only a small part of the war crimes known to the Committee. The Report covers only the data considered by the members of the Committee as experts to be sufficiently established for the stage of the preliminary court proceedings.

For each of the cases given the necessary documentation can readily be made available to the UN Commission of Experts. The names and places of residence of some witnesses have been left out for the sake of their protection and in order to avoid possible abuses. Numerous other cases which constitute or indicate violations of war and humanitarian law, which are not included in this report, shall be presented in forthcoming reports after the data have been verified, established and supplemented.

2. On this occasion again, we wish to point out the principled position of the Federal Government concerning future

cooperation with the UN Commission of Experts and the International Tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for war crimes in the territory of the former SFRY in the Hague. The Federal Government emphasizes that the FRY Constitution, like the constitutions of the majority of democratic countries, forbids the extradition of her own citizens; that FRY is a party to all conventions in the field of international humanitarian law and is ready fully to comply with all her international obligations. The FRY has no dilemmas with regard to the prosecution and punishment of all persons who have committed crimes and other vilations of international humanitarian law. The Yugoslav authorities are ready to prosecute, in the FRY territory, each perpetrator of a crime against humanity and the international law, even more so because they are covered by the FRY legislation and the FRY judiciary authorities are therefore obliged to consider all relevant evidence on FRY citizens or persons found in the FRY territory, and in case their guilt is established, to prosecute and punish them. Such cases are under procedure with the FRY judiciary authorities and some of them are included in this report.

What makes the collection of data difficult is the fact that the war was has been waged and is still being waged in the territories of the former SFRY republics outside the competence of the FRY authorities. It is, therefore, very difficult to obtain relevant evidence on war crimes committed in those territories.

With regard to the responsibility for crimes committed in the civil war which still continues in the former SFRY territory, a distinction must be made between two kinds of responsibility: first, responsibility for crimes against peace that can be attributed to persons who encouraged and carried out the disintegration of Yugoslavia, which can be considered the cause of the civil war; and second, individual responsibility of persons who, during the conflicts or in connection with them, committed serious crimes against humanity and international law or directly instigated or ordered such crimes.

The anti-constitutional secession of the member-republics of the former SFRY, coupled with the activities of a number of international factors which contributed to the escalation of the war, were the root causes of the war, which does not in the least relieve the perpetrators of war crimes of individual responsibility, irrespective of which side they were on or who their victims were.

The FRY Government shall, through the mediation of the Yugoslav Committee Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, continue to cooperate with the UN Commission of Experts and other UN agencies. In that connection, the Government shall act in the framework of the FRY constitutional regulations and legislation which embodies all the relevant international standards.

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II.

In the preparation of this report and systematized presentation of the collected material, several considerations were made: first, the sources of international war and humanitarian law; second, the classification of war criminals in accordance with the character of the armed conflict in the former Yugoslav territory, and third, the provisions of national criminal legislation of both the former SFRY and the FRY.

The grounds for the punishment of the perpetrators of war crimes in the former Yugoslav territory were found in the Geneva Conventions on the Protection of Victims of War (1949) and Additional Protocols I and II (1977) to these Conventions, as well as the provisions of the Convention Against Hostage Taking (1979), the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in Case of Armed Conflicts (1954). All these Conventions were ratified by the former SFRY, and are now valid positive legislation for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the principle of the international legal continuity of the Yugoslav state. The second basis were the provisions of criminal legislation of the former SFRY and the former SFRY republics, the present FRY and her member-republics. Chapter XVI of the FRY Criminal Law, on crimes against humanity and international law, was given particular consideration.

Based on these criteria, the crimes have been classified in the following categories (the same as in the two previous reports):

I. Willful killing of civilians

II. Willful killing of detainees and prisoners of war

III. Inhuman treatment of civilians

IV. Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war

V. Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

VI. Hostage taking and detention camps

VII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property

VIII. Devastation of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

IX. Ethnic cleansing

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I. Willful killing of civilians is registered under No. 151 to No. 176 in the Report. In the case of each crime, the designation of the crime, the place and time, a brief description and indications concerning perpetrators are given. The crimes listed in this chapter constitute a frequent form of violation of international humanitarian law. They were committed individually and in groups.

II. Willful killing of detainees and prisoners of war is registered under No. 039 to No. 054 in the Report. Individual and group killings were also committed within this group of crimes. The victims were subjected to torture and humiliation. The description of the crime and the methods used show the extent to which the standards of international humanitarian law were violated and the degree of inhumanity in treatment of victims.

III. Inhuman treatment of civilians covers a wide range of crimes. These crimes are registered under No. 032 to No. 045 in the Report. But, this is only a small portion of the crimes committed. Inhuman treatment includes exposure of civilians to various kinds of physical and mental suffering in detention camps and prisons, as well as rapes of women, extortion of testimonies, etc. The fate of many of these victims is still uncertain.

IV. Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war is registered under No. 019 to No. 062 in the Report. The crimes presented show that prisoners of war and detainees were exposed to torture and their lives were endangered. They served for exchange, but many disappeared in detention camps and their fate is still uncertain. Departure from the standards of international law were a regular phenomenon.

V. Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons. Wounded and sick persons were likewise victims of willful killing. Such crimes are registered under No. 011 to No. 032 in the Report.

VI. Hostage taking was also frequent. These crimes are registered under No. 027 to No. 028 in the Report. The actual number of this group of crimes is much bigger. Some were also included in the former reports. A more complete overview will be prepared once the data have been collected.

VII. - VIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property and devastation of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments is a large group of crimes, registered in the Report under VII-025-034 and VIII-018-026. These crimes are characterized by the fact that they cannot be justified by any military purposes. They were committed by soldiers of all armies and para-military units, and were particularly widespread in Croatia and in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They were willful acts underlying which was ethnic cleansing.

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IX. Ethnic cleansing is registered under No. 030 to No. 071 in the Report. These crimes constitute serious violations of international humanitarian law. They include some serious cases of massive ethnic cleansing which are reasonably suspected to include elements of the crime of genocide.

Attached herewith as Annex I is the report on the hearing of a rape victim, where the data on identity have been left out for understandable reasons, and as Annex II, the report by a priest of the Serbian Orthodox Church on ethnic cleansing of the Serbs in the church municipality of Duvno (now Tomislavgrad) where 558 Orthodox Serbs lived in 120 households until the war broke out, but who were all either physically liquidated or expelled from this region.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia once again expresses its readiness to continue to provide the UN agencies with all relevant data in its possession concerning future violations of the standards of international humanitarian law.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I. WILFUL KILLING OF CIVILIANS

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I-151

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 13 August 1992 at 7:15, Markušica, Municipality of Vukovar.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of farmers from Markušica and the nearby villages of Ada and Gaboš were harvesting at the Čeretinci agricultural estate of the Markušica Agricultural Cooperative, 4-5 kilometres away from the village in the direction of Brezović, when they were attacked by Croatian armed formation, who on that occasion shot and killed:

1. Nikola Pelikić (1928) from Markušice
2. Smilja Bajić (1932) from Markušica
3. Jovo Bajić (1928) from Markušica, and
4. Petar Kovačević (1922) from Ada, while

Ljubica Velikić (1932) from Markušica was injured and taken to the Health Centre for medical assistance.

On that occasion, the members of the Croatian armed forces arrested Boža Nedić, Jela Nedić, Ljubinka Kovačević, Jovan and Nada Blanuš, Stojan, Uroš, Boja and Mića Tomić, Ljubinka and Rajko Petković, Jasna and Milica Kovačević, Vladimir Simić, Stojanka Maksimović, Miladin Radić, Sretenka Despotović, Mihajlo Mirković and Nedeljko Kovačević. All captives were taken to Djakovo where they were maltreated and beaten and released only at UNPROFOR intervention.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of Croatian armed forces.

EVIDENCE: Minutes taken at the investigation drawn up by the investigation magistrate of the Municipal Court of Vukovar, minutes taken during abductions, photographs and statements of witnesses (documents of the Municipal Court of Vukovar Kri. 141/92).-

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 152

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians

TIME AND PLACE: 12 March 1993, Loznica, territory of Yugoslavia, Maršala Tita Street, Žikice Jovanovića Street and the field of Branko Jović.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Three shells of 82mm calibre were fired from the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina on the left bank of the Drina, from the direction of Nezuk-Vitnica towards Banja Koviljača, killing Vera Vukašinović of Banja Koviljača, age 79, while Slaviša Kajtović of Banja Koviljača, age 22, sustained a grave life-threatening bodily injury, while considerable material damage was inflicted at the place of explosion.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of the Moslem army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: Documents of the investigation magistrate of the Municipal Court in Loznica Kri. 56/93.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 153

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Attempted wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 13 September 1992 at 21:30, on the part of the Morović-Jamena road near the "Lipovac" canal, territory of the Municipality of Šid, Yugoslavia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The tractor driven in the territory of Yugoslavia by Nebojša Savatović of Vašica, 66, Lenjinova Street, with Andrija Šerfezi in the trailer, was fired at from the Croatian territory injuring Andrija Šerfezi in the head in the area of the left cheeks who was given medical assistance at the Šid health centre.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of the Croatian armed forces.

EVIDENCE: Documents of the Municipal Public Prosecutor's Office at Šid, Ktr. 51/92.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 154

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Attempted wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: ll Februáry 1993 at 9:40, Mali Zvornik, territory of Yugoslavia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The bus of the "Raketa" Transport Company of Užice, registration plate No. UE-206-20, driving on its regular route Bajina Bašta -Belgrade, was fired at from automatic weapons in Mali Zvornik, in front of a petrol station of Mali Zvornik on the right bank of the Drina, from the left bank of the Drina, territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, whereby five bullets hit the bus injuring Vesna Živanović from Bratunac, Maršala Tita Street, born in 1948, who sustained a bullet wound and was taken to the health centre in Zvornik for medical attention.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of the Moslem army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: Minutes taken at the investigation of the magistrate of the Municipal court of Loznica Kri.28/93.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 155

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 23 October 1991, Tribanj Šibuljine, Municipality of Zadar.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In order to intimidate the Serbs of the village of Tribanj Šibuljine in which some 50 Serb families lived, Ivan Davor Vukić, President of the Local Community, killed the following Serbs with a gun:

1. Željko Štrbo of father Kosta;
2. Marko Štrbo of father Nikola, and
3. Dragan Poljak of father Ilija.

For this crime he was arraigned before a court of Split, the council of judges presided by Vinko Kuci, and was acquitted.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Ivan Davor Vukić born in 1940 of father Joca, from the village of Tribanj Mandaline, Municipality of Zadar.

EVIDENCE: Minutes taken at the hearing of witnesses before the District Court of Subotica Kri. 91/93 from which it transpired that there were no grounds for Vukić's acquittal.

Note: Supplement to report under I - 093.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 156

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: End of Júly 1991, Borovo Naselje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Serbs, residents of Borovo Naselje, Miodrag Slavko and Vlada Skeledjija, were taken from their homes in the night between 27 and 28 July 1991 and have not been traced ever since. It is therefore assumed that they were killed.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Ante Tomljenović of Borovo Naselje
2. Jure Vučković of Borovo Naselje

EVIDENCE: Statements of witnesses Djordje Čalić, Branko Kolar and Mladen Geravica before the investigation magistrate of the Municipal Court of Vukovar in case No. Kri. 14/91.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 158

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 7 May 1992, the village of Osmače, Municipality of Srebrenica.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A truck ferrying a group of Serbs from Ćićevac to Skelane was ambushed on the Srebrenica-Skelani road. This was the first collective massacre of Serbs from this municipality and the first ambush. The following persons were killed:

1. Milojka (Slavko) Mitrović (1953)
2. Radosav (Milovan) Stepanović (1956)
3. Nebojša (Radomir) Ćorić (1966)
4. Zoran (Obren) Vukosavljević (1970)
5. Simo (Manojlo) Tanasijević (1952)
6. Milivoje (Bogdan) Ilić (1962), and
7. Danilo (Radomir) Petrović (1961)

The truck was driven by Nebojša Ćorić who was killed on that occasion.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): The ambush was set by Moslems from the villages of Osatići and Osmače and the direct participant mentioned is Ramo, alias "Hljebara", who personally killed Simo Tanasijević. The massacre and ambush were organized at the orders of Naser Orić.

EVIDENCE: Documents of Milivoje Ivanišević, associate of the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 159

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 21 May 1992 at 3:00 p.m., Žutica on the regional Milići-Srebrenica road.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A TAM truck, registration plate No. ZV-238-91, ferrying 11 Serb civilians from the village of Podravanje to Milići, driven by Mladen Petković, was ambushed by a Moslem armed unit, on which occasion the following were killing:

1. Mladjen (Dragoljub) Petković (1952), owner of the truck
2. Nedeljko Kondić
3. Milenko (Milisav) Kovačević (1960)
4. Mićo (Desimir) Lazarević (1974)
5. Miljan (Vidoje) Obradović (1941)
6. Vojislav (Ilija) Šarac (1925)
7. Slobodan (Radoje) Zečić (1959)
8. Obrenije Ilić (1958)

The vehicle was subsequently burned.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): The ambush was set at the orders of:

1. Bećir (Jakub) Mekanić, and direct perpetrators were:
2. Esad (Rašid) Muratović
3. Jusuf (Orhan) Ahmetović, alias "Juka"
4. Mehudin (Osman) Osmanović and
5. Sulejman (Suljo) Vejzović

EVIDENCE: Statement of a witness kept with the Committe Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 160

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians

TIME AND PLACE: 27 May 1992, Konjević Polje, Municipality of Bratunac on the Zvornik-Sarajevo road.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On its way back from Zvornik where it had delivered bauxite to a local factory, a convoy of trucks owned by a bauxite company form Milići was ambushed in this Moslem village. In the attack, drivers of Serb nationality were killed and one vehicle, "Mercedes" make, was burned and destroyed. The following persons were killed:

1. Novak (Milka) Sukić (1962)
2. Zoran (Nenad) Popović (1959).
3. Djordje (Milenije) Mijatović (1950) and
4. Stevo (Novak) Simić (1953), and
5. Milomir (Jovo) Vujadinović (1960) was taken prisoner and his body, massacred by Moslems, was handed over to Serbs 20 days later.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): The attack was carried out at the orders of

1. Ferid (Avdo) Hodžić, and direct perpetrators were:
2. Šemshudin (Smajkan) Salihović
3. Munib (Adem) Alić
4. Meho (Muhan) Alić
5. Ramiz (Muradif) Mehmedović
6. Safet (Šaban) Ahmedović
7. Salim (Salko) Mustafić
8. Mušan (Meho) Osmanović
9. Džemal (Ibrahim) Osmanović
10. Hajrudin Hasanović
11. Alija (Sado) Nukić
12. Husein (Feizo) Jašarević
13. Fadil (Husein) Dedić
14. Sulejman (Ibro) Mujčinović

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15. Hasan (Husein) Muharemović
16. Hamed (Derviš) Omerović
17. Velid (Vehbi) Habid
18. Adem Osmanović alias Kobra

EVIDENCE: Statements of two witnesses kept by the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 161

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 29. May 1992, Sandići, Municipality of Bratunac on the Zvornik - Sarajevo road.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Initially, a road baricade was erected in this Moslem village obstructing the traffic. A police patrol of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Bratunac set out to remove the baricade and ensure passage of vehicles. They were ambushed and the following persons were killed:

1. Milutin (Stevo) Milošević (1948), Head of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs at Bratunac
2. Jovo (Sreten) Blagojević (1973)
3. Dragica (Stojan) Matikosa (1955)
4. Miodrag (Milo) Vorkapić (1971)
5. Ivan (Ratko) Ivanović (1970)
6. Dragan (Desimir) Petrović (1967)
7. Vesna Krdžalić
8. Aleksandar (Mirko) Grahovac (1972)
9. Žarko Ivanovski
10. Sreto (Milan) Suzić (1960)

In connection with this case, the Mazowiecki Commission lied in its report that Milutin Milošević was killed by Serbs, because he defended and protected Moslems, although he was killed by the Moslems, who ambushed him as he attempted to remove the barricades set by the Moslem armed units in the Moslem village. The bodies were subsequently buried at the site of the massacre and exhumed only 10 months later in March 1993, since Moslem authorities did not allow the families to recover the human remains of the dead until then.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of Moslem armed units.

EVIDENCE: Findings of Dr. Zoran Stanković, forensic medicine expert, and documents of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs. /...

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 162

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 12 July 1992, Biljača, Municipality of Bratunac, on the local Bratunac - Sase Mine road.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: An ambush was set on the local road in the Moslem village and the following Serbs were killed:

1. Dragomir (Nenad) Živanović (1970)
2. Milivoje (Dragan) Živanović (1972)
3. Jovan (Cvijetin) Živanović (1969)
4. Božidar (Ivan) Jokić (1968)
5. Dragoljub (Savo) Jokić (1961)
6. Boško (Andra) Kovačević (1969)
7. Nedeljko (Milojko) Mitrović (1965)
8. Željko (Milorad) Perić (1973)
9. Milenko (Branko) Savić (1968)
10. Dragan (Laza) Savić (1953)
11. Tomo (Stjepan) Spasojević (1956)
12. Milan (Nedja) Djokić (1967) and
13. Miroslav (Stojan) Andrić (1967)

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Moslem armed units from the village of Biljača and the surrounding area.

EVIDENCE: Evidence kept by Milivoje Ivanišević, associate of the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 163

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians

TIME AND PLACE: 24 December 1992, Glogova, Municipality of Bratunac.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this Moslem village, the municipal administrative centre, traversed by the road linking the Serb village of Kravica with Bratunac, some dozen ambushes were organized in 1992, the aim of which was to attack the Serbs from Kravica passing through this village so that such ambushes were set on 15 May, 24 July and 2 August, and about 10 people were killed in them, while in the ambush of 24 December 1992, the following Serbs were killed:

1. Milan (Mirko) Živanović (1974)
2. Mirko (Miloš) Dragićević (1947)
3. Stanko (Rade) Gajić (1963)
4. Radovan (Stanoje) Ilić (1953)
5. Mirko (Antonije) Krabe (1949)
6. Radovan (Stevo) Milinković (1959)
7. Svetolik (Božo) Milovanović (1960)
8. Milisav (Radoje) Milovanović (1950)
9. Borivoje (Čedo) Obradović (1944)
10. Milenko (Jezdimir) Petrović (1956)
11. Dragan (Slavomir) Veselinović (1965)
12. Petko (Dušan) Vujadinović (1958)
13. Boško (Krsto) Zekić (1949)
14. Dragan (Ranko) Šarac (1964)

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Moslem military authorities and Naser (Džemal) Orić born in 1967 at Potočar, Municipality of Srebrenica.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 164

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians

TIME AND PLACE: 16 November 1991, Borovo Naselje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Martin Sabljić, commandant of the "Nova obućara" shelter, and Nikola Ćibarić, assistant commandant of the shelter, having searched an elderly couple, civilians Dragoljub and Milica Vračarić, from Borovo Naselje, and having taken their money, Sabljić ordered Ćibarić to take them out of the shelter and kill them, which Ćibarić did by having them driven to the railway station where he told them, after they had left the vehicle, to step back, whereafter he pointed an automatic rifle at them. Milica then said to him: "You won't kill us, will you, son?" and he answered: "I must kill you, madam" and fired 6-7 shots in the area of their chest and head, whereupon Milica died instantly, while Dragoljub sustained grave life-threatening bodily injuries (a bullet wound in the upper jaw and both nostrils, the bullet going out through the right lower eye-lid and the right eye, bursting the eyeball and causing multiple fracture of the upper jaw and the nasal partition, and another bullet wound in the area of the hip).

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Martin Sabljić born on 8 November 1939 at Tijerica, Municipality of Sinj, of father Vlado and mother Lucija nee Ruščić, Croatian national, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, 203 Trpinjska cesta, present address unknown, detained from 14 January to 14 August 1992 when he was released to Croatian authorities;

2. Nikola Ćibarić, born on 14 March 1956 at Šišarka, Municipality of Lipljan, of father Miko and mother Cecilija nee Palić, Croatian national, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, 176 Trpinjska cesta, present address unknown, detained from 15 January to 14 August 1992 when he was released to Croatian authorities.

EVIDENCE: Documents Ik. 112/92 of the Military Court of Belgrade and particularly the statement of Dragoljub Vračarić and medical findings.

NOTE: Ref. report III - 042.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 165

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 16 November 1991, about 11:00 p.m., Borovo Naselje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having searched Ana Lukić and having found soldier's booklets of her husband and three sons, Sabljić, a ZNG member and commandant of the "Nova obućara" shelter ordered his assistant Ćibarić to take her and Vida Jakovljević out of the "Nova obućara" shelter and kill them, which he did, by taking them to the railway station where he told them to step back some 4 metres from him and, although Ana Lukić told him: "Don't do it son, that's how they shot my mother", he pointed an automatic rifle at them and fired about 8 shots which felled and killed them instantly.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Martin Sabljić, born on 8 November 1939 at Tijerica, the Municipality of Sinj, of father Vlada and mother Lucija nee Ruščić, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, 203, Trpinjska cesta, present address unknown; detained from 14 January to 14 October 1992 when he was released to Croatian authorities;

2. Nikola Ćibarić, born on 14 March 1956 at Šišarka, Municipality of Lipljan, of father Mika and mother Cecilija nee Palić, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, 176, Trpinjska cesta, present address unknown;

3. ZNG member "Šiptar".

EVIDENCE: Evidence contained in documents Ik.112/92 of the Military Court of Belgrade (statements of witnesses: Vida Gedošević, Bogdan Lukić and Milica Zvijerac, and photographs taken at the investigation, etc.).

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 166

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 16 November 1991, Borovo Naselje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In agreement with Sabljić, commandant of the "Nova obućara" shelter, Sabljić, Šipoš and other 4-5 ZNG members and his wife Jasna, singled out 8 men, three of Croatian and five of Serb nationality, including Inić and his son who was mentally disordered and a diabetic, from the shelter, where after Inić and his son were executed, while the destiny of other Serbs from this group is unknown.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Martin Sabljić, born on 8 November 1939 at Tjerica, Municipality of Sinj, of father Vlado and mother Lucija nee Ruščić, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, 203, Trpinjska cesta, Croatian national, present address unknown;

2. Zoran Šipoš, born on 30 December 1952 in Sombor of father Milivoje and mother Milka nee Doganić, Croatian national, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, singles hostel building No. 204, present address unknown: detained from 16 January to 14 August 1992 when he was released to Croatian authorities;

3. Jasna Šipoš, wife of Zoran Šipoš, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, singles hostel building No. 204, present address unknown;

4. Unidentified ZNG members.

EVIDENCE: Evidence contained in documents Ik.112/92 of the Military Court.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 167

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 17 November 1991 about 9:00 p.m., Borovo Naselje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As commandant of the "Nova obućara" shelter, Sabljić allowed that 11 persons of Serb nationality, including Mića, a baker, Jova who lived in Kozaračka Street and Predrag Ćirić, who was subsequently killed by ZNG members, tobe taken out of the shelter.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Martin Sabljić, private merchant, born on 8 November 1939 at Tijerica, Municipality of Sinj, of father Vlado and mother Lucija nee Ruščić, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje,-203 Trpinjska cesta, present address unknown, detained from 14 January to 14 August 1992 when he was released to Croatian authorities;

2. Unidentified ZNG members.

EVIDENCE: Evidence contained in documents Ik.112/92 of the Military Court in Belgrade, Ik. 112/92, including the statement of Nikola Ćibarić that he was present when ll Serbs were taken out of the shelter and tortured which made him cry, as he knew what awaited them and he loved Jova from Kozarčeva Street like his own father.

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I - 168

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful murder of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 17 November 1991, Borovo Naselje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Martin Sabljić, commandant of the "Nova obućara" shelter, allowed that 14 persons be taken out of the shelter, including 11 persons of Serb nationality:

1. Jova Markov
2. Konstantin Lukić
3. Ljuban Nušević
4. Uroš Ostojić
5. Milovan Baljak
6. Uroš Nedučić
7. a person with surname Babić
8. a person with surname Živković, mentally disordered,

with the exception of Ostojić, Nišević and Baljak, all other persons of Serb nationality were killed.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Martin Sabljić, born on 8 November 1939 at Tjerca, Municipality of Sinj, of father Vlado and mother Lucija nee Ruščić, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, 203, Trpanjska cesta, present address unknown;
2. Unidentified ZNG members.

EVIDENCE: Evidence contained in documents Ik.112/92 of the Military Court in Belgrade, including inter alia the statements of 6 witnesses and minutes taken at the autopsy of the corpses of Konstantin Lukić and Jova Markov.

NOTE: Supplement to the reports under II - 052

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 169

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 13 November 1991, Borovo Naselje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having taken him out of the collection centre, Ćibarić killed Steva Malecki near a bus stop in the vicinity of the local hemp plant, where he ordered him to step back 3-4 metres, pointed an automatic rifle at him in the area of his chest and head and fired 5-6 shots, injuring Malecki who died instantly.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Nikola Ćibarić, born on 14 March 1956 at Šišarka, Municipality of Lipljan, of father Miko and mother Cecilija nee Palić, Croatian national, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, 176 Trpinjska cesta, present address unknown, detained from 15 January to 14 August 1992 when he was exchanged and released to Croatian authorities.

EVIDENCE: Evidence contained in documents Ik.112/92 of the Military Court in Belgrade, Ik. 112/92 (Ćibarić admitted that he had killed Malecki because his son killed Ćibarić's brother, minutes taken an the autopsy, et al.)

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I - 170

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 27 June 1991, motorway near Trebnje on the Medvedik pass, Slovenia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On the way to his assignment, JNA Lieutenant-Colonel Boško Prodanović was moving with his unit from Zagreb to Ljubljana along the motorway. The motorway was blocked by Slovenian territorial defence units by way of forcing drivers of all vehicles on the road, both foreign and domestic, to block the road with their vehicles. Many drivers protested and refused to obey the orders. In order to force the civilians to obey, members of Slovenia's territorial defence singled out two persons of as yet unestablished identity, took them to the side of the road and killed them in front of everybody.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Unidentified members of Slovenia's territorial defence.

EVIDENCE: Statement of Lt.Col. Boško Prodanović and other persons of his unit.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

I - 171

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: End of June 1991, Ruše, Slovenija.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: JNA Major Dragan Blagojević left his barracks with two tanks to join his unit. They proceeded in the direction of the village of Ruše. Barricades of vehicles, machines, etc. were erected on the road. Members of Slovenia's territorial defence brought over civilian persons. Women and children lined in front so that, in the event of armed conflict, they would be the first victims. Bypassing the barricades they managed to reach the village of Ljubuš. As they could not proceed with the tanks because of the barricades, they were forced to leave them and walk away.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of Slovenia's territorial defence.

EVIDENCE: Statements of JNA Major Dragan Blagojević and other persons who were with him.

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I - 172

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 18 November 1992 at 11:00 a.m., Brčko.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As a member of the Army of the Republic of Croatia, Filipović fired from the left bank of the Sava from a sniper at Safet Arnautović from Brčko, as he was moving along the right bank of the Sava in Brčko, hit him in the chest killing him instantly.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Zlatko Filipović born 1959, of father Petar and mother Delfa, from Gunja, 12, Bratstva-Jedinstva Street, Municipality of Županja.

EVIDENCE: Death certificate issued by Dr. Dragan Ninković, statements of witnesses Razija Arnautović, wife of Safet, and Predrag Solj from Brčko.

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I - 173

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 28 June 1991, Ljubljana, Slovenija.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Zoran Ilić, journalist, "Večernje novosti" and "Revija 92" correspondent from Ljubljana, Šentvud, Zvezda 2/6, received on 28 June, an anonymous telephone call that he was on the arrest list and that he should be careful. After the call, he left the apartment. Suddenly, four Slovenian plainclothes policemen popped before him, twisted his hands behind his back and pushed him into a vehicle. They took him to the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Prešernova Street, where he gave his particulars and was subsequently taken to the prison in Povšetova Street. He was in cell No. 17 with JNA Lt.Col. Strailović, military judge; a JNA seargent, an Albanian, who served at Ribnica-and a Serb taxi driver.

During interrogation he was accused of having spoken to some people in connection with his activities, both those in personal contact and by phone. Pressure was being put on him to join Slovenia's territorial defence and to work for them. Threats were made on account of his Slovenian wife and two children and then that he will be indicted and tried. He was interrogated very frequently, sometimes even every half hour. This was done by police inspectors: Isalović, Tone Praprotnik, and Zvone Šuligoj, whom he knew before.

Ilić's wife Magda came to the prison on 1 July where she had to sign a statement that, if released, Zoran would leave Slovenia within 24 hours. After the signing of the statement, he was released and that very evening he had to leave with his family for Serbia where he now lives as a refugee.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Isailović
2. Tone Praprotnik
3. Zvone Šuligoj and other members of the Internal Affairs of Slovenia whose identity has not yet been established.

EVIDENCE: Statement of Zoran Ilić, Magda Ilić and others.

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I - 174

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 27 June 1991, Brnik Airport.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of Slovenia's territorial defence and other para-military units attacked a group of JNA soldiers under the command of Captain Rosić. In front they lined civilians as a shield and fired on the JNA members over their heads.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of Slovenia's territorial defence and other formations.

EVIDENCE: Statements of JNA Major Danilo Radovanović

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I - 175

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: 30 June 1991, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the evening hours, members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and territorial defence of Slovenia burst into the apartment of JNA Col. Miladin Nedović in Ljubljana by blasting the door open by the so-called "shock" bomb, whereupon they threw in two chemical CS bombs. Theb they burst in and arrested Nedović. While they searched his apartment, his family was threatened with fire arms and suffered the effects of the chemical device.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of the Slovenian Ministry of Internal Affairs or territorial defence.

EVIDENCE: Statement of JNA Colonel Miladin Nedović.

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I - 176

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: June 1992, the village of Hodbine near Mostar.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the village of Hodbine, Letuka and Zlojo first raped Rajka Glavaš, approximate age 45, and her mother Koja Glavaš, approximate age 70, in their house, whereafter they killed them and took all valuables from the house and a vehicle.

Subsequently, they were arrested by HVO members from Buna, Municipality of Mostar and taken to a prison in which Serbs had already been imprisoned to whom they boasted that they would not have had regrets if they had raped a younger woman. The prison staff - HVO members were lenient towards them, so that soon after their arrival to prison they were allowed to escape.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of the "Green Berets":

1. Fadil Letuka, born about 1950 in Donja Mahala, Mostar, a Moslem, construction entrepreneur by occupation, and
2. Mustafa Zlojo, born about 1950 in Mostar, a Moslem.

EVIDENCE: Evidence contained in the documents of the Committee for the Collection of Evidence on the Crimes Committed against Humanity and International Law.

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II. WILFUL KILLING OF DETAINEES - POWs

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 039

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: Early September 1992, former barracks of the Yugoslav People's Army "Viktor Bubanj" in Sarajevo

Brief description: Four captured Serb soldiers aged between 20 and 25 were brought to the camp for Serbs in the former barracks of the Yugoslav People's Army "Viktor Bubanj" and publicly executed in front of detainees.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Members of Moslem armed forces "Green Berets" and camp commandant called "Glavni" (Chief)

Evidence: Statement of a witness kept by the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 040

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: 29 June 1991 at 7 a.m., Škofje, Slovenia

Brief description: While an agreed cease-fire was in force, a "Pitzgauer" of the Yugoslav People's Army "Pitzgauer" was stopped by a police patrol at the checkpoint of the Ministry of the Interior of Slovenia at Škofje, near house No. 221 whereupon the vehicle was attacked and the following were killed:

1) Slobodan Pantelić, JNA Captain, APO 7640, Ilirska Bistrica,

2) Branko Sedlar, a civilian serving in JNA, APO 9481, Rijeka, and

3) Nedžmedin Osmani, JNA soldier, APO 7640, Ilirska Bistrica

During an on-site investigation, the corpses of Captain Pantelić and Sedlar were found on the body of the vehicle and of soldier Osmani in the vehicle itself. All three of them were killed by bullets fired from fire arms from behind in the area of neck and shoulders which, with other traces and the statement of JNA Major Boris Djorgovski who was wounded on that occasion, indicates that the killed were brought and left as found at the investigation. Besides the competent representative of the JNA Military Police from Rijeka, the investigation was also attended by an investigating judge of the Koper Basic Court and the deputy prosecutor of the Koper Basic Court of the Republic of Slovenia.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Members of the police of the Ministry of the Interior of Slovenia.

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Evidence: Report of the Military Court of Zagreb Kr. No. 81-83/91 of 1 July 1991 with the documentation and testimony of Boris Ćorgovski.

Note: Supplement to report II - 9.

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II - 041

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: September 1991, Vukovar

Brief description: ZNG members killed Božo Škorić, alias "Vukman", from Vukovar and threw his body into the Danube. He had previously been detained in the camp in the Fair compound near the Vukovar barracks.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): ZNG members in Vukovar.

Evidence: Statement of a witness kept by the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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II - 042

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: Mid-1992, Dretelj camp

Brief description: Detainees in this camp were exposed to daily torture and inhuman treatment. The following were killed or died from injuries sustained during the captivity in the camp:

1) Nikola Kuzman and his wife:
2) Dušanka Kuzman, both dentists from Čapljina
3) Evgenije Samardžić from Mostar
4) Božo Balaban from Mostar
5) Djuro Škoro from Mostar
6) Nenad Mirković from Mostar
7) Jovo Pejanović from Mostar

Witness Bošković eye-witnessed the murder of Božo Balaban who had been beaten and left to die for hours. Vinko Primorac beat him the most.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Šime Marinković, camp commandant, 2) Vinko Primorac from Radišić near Ljubuški, 3) Ivan Medić, alias "Poskok", 4) Zvonko Bjeliš, alias "Crvenkapa", 5) Borislav Bjeliš, 6) Zoran N. from Konjic, 7) Sajo Horozić, 8) Zarina Šuta from Dubrava near Čapljina, 9) Marin Grubišić from Gorica near Čapljina.

Evidence: Testimonies of witness Milena Bošković and other witnesses from the Association of the Citizens of Mostar in Belgrade.

Note: Supplement to report II - 038.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 043

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoW's

Time and place: Unidentified date in mid-October 1991, Borovo Naselje

Brief description: Having been brought to him to the "Dom tehnike", Šipoš, commander of this ZNG checkpoint, together with other two ZNG members, drove away and killed three elderly Serbs from Trpinjska cesta - a pensioner, a butcher and a manager of the "Borovo" combine, telling subsequently his subordinates that these persons were sailing down the Danube.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Zoran Šipoš, born on 30 December 1952 in Sombor, of father Milivoje and father Milka, nee Dogandžić, Croatian national, previously resident of Borovo Naselje, now of unknown address; 2) unknown ZNG members

Evidence: Evidence contained in documents Ik. No. 112/92 of the Military Court of Belgrade, including, inter alia, the statements of two witnesses who said that the three Serbs had been brought to Šipoš with the message to do with them whatever he wanted, that he had interrogated them, whereafter he drove them to an unknown destination and upon his return, asked what had happened to them, said that they were sailing down the Danube.

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II - 044

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs
Time and place: End of April 1992, Kerestinec Prison in Zagreb
Brief description: Torture in this prison was committed also in the so-called "black room" (it was all painted in black and the light came from the bulb which was also painted black). Six Serb detainees were brought to that room, seated around a table and forced to play "Russian roulette". A guard put a "Smith Wesson" pistol on the table, having loaded it with one bullet. He twirled it and the person at whom the barrel stopped pointed had to shoot into his own temple. Srbislav, whose surname is not known to the witness, was forced to shoot into his head five times and when he was to fire the sixth time this meant certain death. He pulled the trigger five times and the pistol did not fire. Then he pointed the barrel of the pistol at the guard and pulled the trigger, but it did not fire. It was obvious that the pistol was loaded with a blank. This act of Srbislav enraged the guards, so that they cuffed his legs and pulled a rope through the cuffs, lifted and hung, with head down. They pushed his body and while he was swinging they stabbed him with a bayonett. A pool of blood formed below him. Eventually, they stopped the swinging body and one of the guards stepped to Srbislav and killed him by cutting his throat. After that, they forced the attendant detainees, amongst them the witness, to lick Srbislav's blood and so clean the room.
Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Kerestinec Prison staff.
Evidence: Statement of a witness kept by the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 045

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: 29 September 1991 at 7 p.m., Bjelovar, JNA "Božidar Adžija" barracks

Brief description: After ZNG members had taken the JNA "Božidar Adžija" barracks in Bjelovar and after JNA members had laid their arms down and surrendered, Šimić ordered all captured soldiers and officers, naked to their waist, to line up, whereupon singled out:

1) Rajko Kovačević, JNA Colonel, Commander of the 265th Mechanized Brigade in Bjelovar,

2) Miljko Vasić, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Commander for Moral Education, and

3) Dragiša Jovanović, Captain, Security Officer,

and took all three of them 50 m away and fired two shots at each of them from his pistol and then a burst from an automatic rifle, inflicting upon them many bullet wounds and killing them on the spot; then he ordered that the citizens of Bjelovar be informed about the liquidation of those officers and be summoned to see them; when some of the citizens responded to his call they desecrated the bodies in the presence of Šimić by spitting at them, while Tomo Višić, a ZNG member, urinated on their bodies.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Jure Šimić from Bjelovar, the then President of the Executive Council of the Bjelovar Municipality and President of the Bjelovar Crisis Committee.

Evidence: Evidence in the documents of the Military Court of Belgrade including the statements of witnesses Gojko Pavlović, Dragan Golić, Radivoje Jović, Dragoljub Radović, Dane Vujović and Ilija Radonjić and autopsy reports.

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II - 046

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: Mid-1991, Split, "Lora" Prison

Brief description: Reservist Vlado Savić, from Nevesinje, was beaten several times in prison and as a result he was totally deformed. His head was all in wounds. He was allegedly taken to hospital, whereafter he was never seen alive again. He is assumed to have died as a result of beatings.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) "Lora" Prison warden Tomo Dujić; and 2) prison staff.

Evidence: Testimonies of witnesses Goran Pantić, Slobodan Zurovac and Darko Milijanović.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 047

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: Mid-1991, Split, "Lora" Prison

Brief description: As a result of torture, Duško Jelić from Trebinje, Bojan Vesović from Kragujevac and a Serb from Kaštel near Split died in this prison. Bojan Vesović was wounded in a leg and was accommodated in block "C". While they beat him they played very loud music but his cries could still be heard. This lasted for about a month till June 1992 when he died from beatings. The killed Serb from Kaštel was brought to the prison in July 1992; he had wounds in a leg and the stomach. Prison guards killed him in the toilet next to cell No. 2. There were rumours in the prison that prison warden Dujić was replaced because of such treatment of prisoners.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Tomo Dujić, prison warden; and 2) "Lora" Prison staff, Split.

Evidence: Testimonies of witnesses Milan Mićić, Goran Pantić and Slobodan Zurovac.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 048

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: 30 July 1991, Borovo Naselje

Brief description: Having joined as a volunteer the ZNG in Borovo Naselje at the end of June 1991 and having passed the training at Opatovac, Piplica participated in the transport of three unidentified persons of the Serb nationality to the Danube, near the old slaughterhouse, where she, at the order of ZNG Commander Tomislav Merčep, killed those three Serb civilians by shooting at two of them from a pistol, after which she and a ZNG member pushed the bodies into the Danube.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Ksenija Piplica, alias "Senka", from Vukovar, 24 Vladimira Iliča-Lenjina Street, born on 18 August 1967 in Vukovar, of father Šime and mother Kata, nee Matas, now at an unknown address in Croatia, detained between 13 February and 14 August 1992 when she was released to Croatian authorities; 2) Tomislav Merčep, born on 28 September 1952 in Vukovar, now living in Zagreb and working in the Croatian Ministry of the Interior; and 3-6) ZNG members: Naser, Arbanas, Madžar and Smok.

Evidence: Evidence collected in the investigation proceedings against Piplica at the Military Court of Belgrade, file Ik. No. 144/92, and excerpts from Piplica's diary which she wrote at the time in question dated 30 July 1991: "At 4 a.m. we went to the Danube near the slaughterhouse, shot three detainees and pushed them into the Danube...", a letter by Piplica addressed to her brother

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on 18 October 1991 in which she wrote inter alia: "I surely I killed two of them from the pistol, on the Danube, I told you about that over the phone"; testimony of witness Milan Bencetić that Piplica told him that she had shot two people on the Danube; minutes taken at the investigation of 3 August 1991 and other evidence.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 049

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: 13 November 1991, Borovo Naselje

Brief description: Marko Filković, as ZNG Commander, and Damir Saradjen, as MP Commmander, took Rajko Nunić and Petar Grubišić from "Komerc" shelter at Borovo Naselje to the basement of the ZNG headquarters where, at Filković's order, Milan Djukić was also taken from "BZ" shelter; they proceeded to interrogate Nunić, Grubišić and Djukić and Filković, together with several ZNG members, tortured the three detainees, inter alia by putting a handful of salt into the mouth of one of them; on the same night, Filković, together with two MPs, drove Rajko Nunić, Petar Grubišić and Milan Djukić to the bank of the Danube where he liquidated them by fire arms, whereafter they threw their bodies into the Danube.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Marko Filković, born on 1 April 1960 in Erdut, Municipality of Osijek, of father Rudolf and mother Anica, nee Horvat, Croatian national, now at an unknown address, detained between 30 January and 14 August 1992 when he was released to Croatian authorities; 2) Damir Saradjen, born on 25 August 1961 in Vukovar, of father Ivica and mother Franciška, nee Kolar, Croatian national, now at an unknown address, detained between 3 February and 14 August 1992 when he was released to Croatian authorities; 3-7) ZNG members and MPs: Marenković, Ivo, Saradjen, Ostojić and "Prika".

Evidence: Documents of the Military Court of Belgrade Ik. No. 108/92 and testimonies of witnesses Stevan Krznarić-Demetar, Zoran Šipoš and Bosiljka Grubešić.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 050

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: 1 November 1991, Borovo Naselje

Brief description: After Mira Dunatov, together with two ZNG MPs, had taken in evening hours Predrag Ćirić to the office of Filković, the then ZNG Commander of the local community of Borovo Naselje, Štefančić and Filković interrogated Ćirić about his membership in the Serbian Democratic Party and other facts, in which Štefančić led the way, and since Ćirić denied all accusations Filković turned up the music from a tape recorder after which Štefančić, with his fists, and a MP, with a truncheon, beat Ćirić on the head and other parts of the body; Štefančić threatened Ćirić that he would slaughter him and made several cuts on his face with a knife, while Mira Dunatov stood guard at the door all the time; then, all together, as previously agreed, took Ćirić about midnight to the basement of the "Abazija" pizza hut where they continued to interrogate and torture him when Filković joined them by kicking Ćirić's thigh. Štefančić hit Ćirić with a truncheon at the soles and then squeezed his two fingers with pliers while Filković was holding his legs singing with Mira Dunatov "Tonight we celebrate", while Štefančić put the barrel of the pistol into Ćirić's mouth threatening to kill him, and in order to intimidate him and extort his confession they took him to a nearby yard and showed to him several male bodies; soon after that, Štefančić killed Ćirić there by firing the entire magazine into him.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Marko Filković, born on 1 April 1960 in Erdut, Municipality of Osijek, of

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father Rudolf and mother Anica, nee Horvat, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 2) Zdenko Štefančić, born on 29 March 1964 in Vukovar, of father Ivan and mother Bernardica, nee Pehar, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 3) Mira Dunatov, born on 13 December 1959 at Nijemci, Municipality of Vinkovci, of father Stjepan and mother Kata, nee Vidović, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 4-7) ZNG members and MPs: Kapular, Lepen, Gjumić and "Crnogorac".

Evidence: Document of the Military Court of Belgrade Ik. No. 108/92.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 051

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: 5 November 1991, Borovo Naselje

Brief description: On 5 November about 2 a.m., Zdenko Štefančić and Mira Dunatov took Serbs Milorad Zorić and Milan Vezmar from "BZ" shelter in Borovo Naselje to the basement of building S 10/2 at Borovo Naselje where, together with several ZNG members and their commander Štefančić, they interrogated them and, in the presence of Mira Dunatov, punched and kicked them, threatening them that they would cut their ears and shoot them; then, at Štefančić's initiative, Zorić and Vezmar were taken to the kindergarten yard at Borovo Naselje where they were pushed against the wall and executed in the presence of Dunatov; after that, Štefančić fired a shot in the head of each of them.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Zdenko Štefančić, born on 29 March 1964 in Vukovar, of father Ivan and mother Bernardica, nee Pehar, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 2) Mira Dunatov, born on 13 December 1959 at Nijemci, Municipality of Vinkovci, of father Stjepan and mother Kata, nee Vidović, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 3-5) ZNG members: Marenković, Lepen and Gjumić.

Evidence: Document Ik. No. 108/92 of the Military Court of Belgrade, including inter alia the testimonies of three witnesses, minutes taken at the investigation with photographs and the autopsy report for Milan Vezmar.

Note: Supplement to report I - 016.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 052

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: 18 November 1991, Borovo Naselje

Brief description: About midnight on 18 November, Zdenko Štefančić and Mira Dunatov took Uroš Nedučić, Konstantin Lukić and Jovo Markov, all Serbs, from the shelter in the "Nova obućara" building at Borovo Naselje, where many civilians were confined, to the Zbor premises in building S 10/2; Štefančić and Dunatov, together with three other ZNG members, interrogated Nedučić, Lukić and Markov there from where they took them to the basement of the same building where they ordered them to lie on the floor and hit and kicked them in the presence of Dunatov; Štefančić put the barrel of his pistol into Nedučić's mouth threatening to kill him; at dawn, they took Nedučić, Lukić and Markov to the Borovo Naselje kindergarten yard, lined them against the wall and killed them by firing several shots from a 4-m distance; Štefančić also fired a shot into the head of each victim.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Zdenko Štefančić, born on 29 March 1964 in Vukovar, of father Ivan and mother Bernardica, nee Pehar, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 2) Mira Dunatov, born on 13 December 1959 at Nijemci, Municipality of Vinkovci, of father Stjepan and mother Kata, nee Vidović, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 3-5) ZNG members: Ostojić, Gjumić and Lepen.

Evidence: Document Ik. No. 108/92 of the Military Court of Belgrade, including, inter alia, the testimonies of witnesses Marica Bojić and Petar Negić.

Note: Ref. report I - 168

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 053

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: 10-11 November 1991, Borovo

Brief description: About midnight between 10 and 11 November, Zdenko Štefančić and Mira Dunatov took Ljubomir Bolić from the shelter in the building at Veljko Vlahović Street S 12/1 in Borovo to the premises in building S 10/2 at Borovo Naselje where Štefančić, with two ZNG members, in the presence of Dunatov, interrogated and beat Bolić; Štefančić pulled out his knife threatening to slaughter Bolić, whereafter they led Bolić to a nearby lamppost and killed him shooting at him simultaneously in the presence of Dunatov.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Zdenko Štefančić, born on 29 March 1964 in Vukovar, of father Ivan and mother Bernardica, nee Pehar, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 2) Mira Dunatov, born on 13 December 1959 at Nijemci, Municipality of Vinkovci, of father Stjepan and mother Kata, nee Vidović, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 3-6) ZNG members: Ostojić, Nadj, Kapolar and "Bosanac".

Evidence: Documents Ik. No. 108/92 of the Military Court of Belgrade, including testimonies of witnesses Marica Bolić and Petar Negić.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

II - 054

Designation of crime: Wilful killing of detainees - PoWs

Time and place: Unidentified date in mid-November 1991, Borovo Naselje

Brief description: Together with three ZNG members, Mira Dunatov took Boško Grbić from the "BZ" shelter at Borovo Naselje to the basement of apartment building S 10/2 at Borovo Naselje where Štefančić, together with several ZNG members and Višnja Kamenski, Croatian television reporter, beat Grbić, whereafter, at Štefančić's initiative, they took him to the Borovo Naselje kindergarten where they killed him from fire arms in the presence of Štefančić and Dunatov on which occasion a ZNG member fulfilled Višnja Kamenski's wish to shoot Grbić by loading and cocking his pistol for her.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Zdenko Štefančić, born on 29 March 1964 in Vukovar, of father Ivan and mother Bernardica, nee Pehar, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 2) Mira Dunatov, born on 13 December 1959 at Nijemci, Municipality of Vinkovci, of father Stjepan and mother Kata, nee Vidović, Croatian national, now at an unknown address; 3) Višnja Kamenski, Croatian television reporter from Zagreb; 4-6) ZNG members: Ostojić, Lepen and "Ivo".

Evidence: Document Ik. No. 108/92 of the Military Court of Belgrade, including the findings and testimonies of three witnesses.

Note: Supplement to report I - 016.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III. INHUMAN TREATMENT OF CIVILIANS

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 032

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians

Time and place: 1992, Sisak

Brief description: Savić arrested Dragan Pašić, a Serb from Sisak, who had previously been the head of the INA laboratory in the Oil Rafinery in Sisak, took from him DM 20 000 and then took him to the Sisak prison wherefrom he was moved to the Kerestinec prison.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Vlado Savić, a ZNG member, from Sisak.

Evidence: Statement by witness kept by the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 033

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians - rape

Time and place: Early June 1993, Visoko

Brief description: The witness, a Serb girl, single, was raped at the beggining of June by members of the Moslem army. As a result, she got pregnant and on 19 November 1993 she had the abortion in the 25th week of pregnancy. Before that, she had been examined by a psychiatrist who established that she had reactive depression and that she was prone to suicide if abortion were not allowed.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Unknown members of Croatian-Moslem forces at Visoko.

Evidence: Case history No. 19162 at the Gyneacological-Obstetrician Clinic in Belgrade.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 034

Description of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians - rape

Time and place: Mid-1993, Sarajevo

Brief description: The witness, a Serb woman, was raped several times by members of the Moslem army who extinguished cigarettes on her. As a result, she got pregnant.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Unknown members of the Moslem army.

Evidence: Case history No. 18406 at the Gynaecological-Obstetrician Clinic in Belgrade where she was treated in November 1993 and reports of a psychologist and psychiatrist.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 035

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians - rape

Time and place: 1993, Ali-pašino polje, Sarajevo

Brief description: Members of the Moslem army broke into the apartment of the witness, a Serb woman, on two occasions while she was alone and raped her because she is a Serb. As a result, she got pregnant.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Unknown members of the Moslem armed forces.

Evidence: Case history No. 17439 at the Gyneacological-Obstetrician Clinic in Belgrade where the witness had abortion in the 18th week of pregnancy.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 036

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians - rape

Time and place: 17 January 1993, Zvornik surroundings

Brief description: The witness, a Serb woman, was raped by two Moslem soldiers and, as a result, got pregnant. Before that, she was virgo in tacta. While they raped her, they told her that she would give birth to a little Moslem. She had abortion in May 1993 in the 22nd week of pregnancy.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Unknown members of the Moslem armed forces.

Evidence: Case history No. 7691/93 at the Gynaecological-Obstetrician Clinic in Belgrade.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 037

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians
Time and place: May-July 1992, Mostar
Brief description: The witness was born in Mostar where she had lived until she was expelled (44 years old). She was a trade representative in the "Hepok" enterprise and Assistant Director Miroslav Kresić, a Croat, told her that it was dangerous for her to come to work, so she stopped coming to work on 3 May 1992, whereafter she was hiding at her home where she lived with her two children. During this period, her apartment was searched twice by HVO members who allegedly looked for arms and a radio station. On 21 July, the search was carried out by HOS members Mario Milićević, Haris Fazlagić and a third man. The search was carried out without warrant and they took a gold neckless from the witness which she had on her as well as her gold wedding ring, two rings and a "Seiko" watch. They also took from her all the gold she had at home (10 gold rings, five pendants and a chain), a "Ljubljanska banka" foreign currency savings booklet, DM 3000 in cash and an unidentified amount of Croatian dinars. They gave her no receipt for the items they took. After that, they arrested her and Mario Milićević moved into her apartment with his mistress Mirjana Došlo from Vrapčić near Mostar.
Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Mario Milićević, alias "Baja", owner of a cafe, from Cim near Mostar, aged between 30 and 35; 2) Haris (Šemsudin) Fazlagić; 3) unknown HOS member, Croat; 4) Miroslav Kresić, Assistant Director at "Hepok", Mostar.
Evidence: Minutes taken at the hearing of witness Milena Bošković of 28 January 1994 who lived in Mostar, 6 Mustafa Golubić St., apartment No. 8.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 038

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians - rape

Time and place: Mid-June 1993, Tuzla

Brief description: The witness, a Serb woman, was hiding with her friends in Tuzla and on her way to buy bread she was stopped by two Moslem soldiers who drew her into a house where they raped her cursing her Serb mother. As a result of rape, she got pregnant.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Unknown members of the Moslem armed forces.

Evidence: Documents No. 13815 at the Gynaecological-Obstetrician Clinic in Belgrade where the victim had abortion in the 9th week of pregnancy.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 039

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians

Time and place: Mid-1991, Vukovar

Brief description: Josip Horvat tortured with electricity Stevo Obrad from Podjane, owner of the "Čarda" inn on the Danube riverbank at Plavanski rit.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Josip Horvat alias "Madjar" (Hungarian) from Vukovar, resident of Lušac, ZNG member

Evidence: Statement of the witness kept by the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 040

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians

Time and place: End of 1992, village of Tribanj Šibuljine, Municipality of Zadar

Brief description: The village of Tribanj Šibuljine, inhabited by Serbs, was blocked by the Croatian army and HDZ members under the command of Šime Milovac and Serbs were harassed. The following Serbs were taken to the Zadar prison: Milan Štrbo of father Nikola, Mijat Poljak of father Ilija, Jovo Babac of father Petar, Nenad Lukić of father Špiro and Anica Lukić where they were tortured, Milan Štrbo and Jovo Babac, most of all.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Šime Milovac; 2) Davor Ivan Vukić, from the village of Tribanj Mandaline, born in 1940, of father Joso; and 3) other members of the Croatian army and HDZ.

Evidence: Statements of the witnesses kept by the Committe Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 041

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians

Time and place: Mid-August 1991, Borovo Naselje

Brief description: Having called on a cafe for a drink at Trpinjska cesta, Šipoš, not being served immediately, fired a bullet in the ceiling, threatening waitress Manda that he was going to slaughter her; he then handcuffed her to the railing and, having had his drink, took her handcuffed to the premises of the civil defence, wherefrom she managed to escape.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Zoran Šipoš, born on 30 December 1952 in Sombor, of father Milivoje and mother Milka, nee Dogandžić, Croatian national, previously resident of Borovo Naselje, now of unknown address; detained between 16 January and 14 August 1992 when he was released to Croatian authorities.

Evidence: Evidence contained in documents No. Ik. 112/92 of the Military Court of Belgrade.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 042

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians

Time and place: 16 November 1991, Borovo Naselje

Brief description: In the "Nova obućara" shelter where he, as a ZNG member, was Assistant Commandant of the shelter, while searching Milica and Dragoljub Vračarić, took from them DM 100 and 10 000 dinars, found on them.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Domazet Bartol, born on 28 August 1960 at Donji Kladari, Municipality of Modriča, of father Ivo and mother Kata, nee Popić, Croatian national, previously resident of Borovo Naselje hostel, now of unknown address; detained between 3 December 1991 and 14 August 1992 when he was exchanged and released to the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Evidence: Evidence contained in documents No. Ik. 112/92 at the Military Court of Belgrade also includes the statement of Nenad Janjatović who testified that drinks were bought with that money.

Note: Ref. report I - 164.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 043

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians

Time and place: May 1992-November 1993, Sarajevo

Brief description: Members of "Green Berets", wearing the insignia of the army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in groups of 7-8 to 10 soldiers, frequently broke into the apartment of the witness in the Sarajevo neighbourhood of Hrasno and forced her to sexual intercourse and unnatural carnal copulation. They were all armed with knives and other weapons. Most frequently, they were under the influence of alcohol. When the parents of the witness were in the apartment, they took them to another apartment allegedly for a check-up or interrogation, so that the victim would remain alone. They threatened her that, if she refused to have sexual intercourse with them, they would slaughter her. They slapped her, threatened her that they would slaughter her, extinguished cigerettes on her legs so that she had burns. They usually did that once a week and stayed in her apartment for about two hours until all of them had had intercourse with her. Sometimes, they would take her to another building or an abandoned apartment saying that they were taking her for interrogation and then had intercourse with her. As a result, the witness got pregnant and subsequently had abortion.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): Unknown members of Moslem army.

Evidence: Statement of the witness made before the investigating judge of the Municipal Court in Obrenovac, file No. Ki. 8/94.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 044

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians

Time and place: July 1992, Mostar

Brief description: Svetozar Vučjak, pensioner, from Mostar, and his wife were arrested on 9 July in their apartment at 12 Ante Zvonića St. by HOS MPs - the commander of the patrol was Sergej Belović. They immediately began to beat Svetozar Vučjak and during the search of the apartment, carried out without warrant, they seized their valuables. They took him and his wife to the former military dispensary, i.e. to the premises of the HOS military police, where they were detained until 13 July.

Having beaten them for two days, they took them on the third day to Mario Milićević who told them that they were going to be sent to the Dretelj camp which, he explained, was Auschwitz for Serbs and that the only way out was that their sons give money for their release. Svetozar's wife consented to give the phone number of their sons who were in Belgrade at the time and having forced her to phone them in their presence they blackmailed their sons that their parents would be killed if they did not give DM 30 000. Since the sons consented to pay, Svetozar Vučjak and his wife were taken, on 13 July, by Mario Milićević and Marko, alias "Zela", to Koprivnica via Split and Zagreb to the Hungarian border where they were handed the paper on their expulsion from the Croatian territory in which they allegedly stayed illegally; on the border, their sons gave them DM 30 000 and Svetozar Vučjak and his wife were allowed to go to Hungary.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Mario Milićević, aged between 30 and 35, owner of a cafe in Mostar before

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the war and at the critical time a high ranking HOS official in Mostar; 2) Marko, alias "Zela"; 3) Sergej Belović.

Evidence: Minutes taken at the hearing of witness Svetozar Vučjak before the investigating judge of the District Court in Belgrade on 28 February 1994.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

III - 045

Designation of crime: Inhuman treatment of civilians

Time and place: 7 April 1992, Sarajevo

Brief description: Returning from the service in an Orthodox church, the priest of the Serbian Orthodox Church, Dušan Jovanović was arrested by members of Moslem armed formations, "Green Berets", and in the apartment, forcibly opened, there were 5-6 armed members of the "Green Berets" who immediately knocked him down and began to kick and beat him, alleging that he was hiding a mortar on the top of the building. Although he immediately surrendered them his gun for which he had the licence, as well as the automatic rifle he had got from the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina for the purpose of guarding the abbatial treasury, they tied him, pulled him up from the floor, slung on his shoulder 5 or 6 automatic rifles which they had on them in addition to the one he had surrendered them, as well as a bag which allegedly contained some documents and took him out to the street where they invited people by loudspeaker to come and see the "priest-Chetnik" who had fired at them. They took him along Hajduk Veljko Street and along Svetozara Markovića Street to the Lugovina police station wherefrom they took him to the premises of the Stari Grad municipality. There, they locked him in the basement with a senior officer's message to prison guards to "treat" him there but "not to beat him on the head". There, 4 or 5 persons in uniforms beat him all over his body and, as he lost his conscience, they would splash water over him. This lasted one hour. Then they took him to the premises of the municipality where he was awaited by a "Jutel" television crew headed by Goran Milić and where there was a large amount of arms: automatic rifles, bombs, etc. They demanded from him to state that he

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was a Chetnik, that he had helped Chetniks arm themselves, that he conducted a war propaganda, etc. They told him that his family were arrested (wife and three children). They blackmailed him to make a false statement which he refused, so they turned off the lights and cameras and began to blackmail him again and to beat him in the presence of the TV crew. Only after they removed arms, as he requested since he had nothing to do with them, he consented to make a statement on television calling for peace and explained the origin of the automatic rifle and gun found on him. However, his statement was doctored and only then broadcast. After that, he was released with the explanation of Hamid Bahta that the purpose of his detention was, in fact, to extort the release of a group of Moslems from Serbs.

Indication concerning perpetrator(s): 1) Moslem authorities in Sarajevo; 2) Goran Milić, "Jutel" reporter.

Evidence: Statement of witness Dušan Jovanović, priest of the Serbian Orthodox Church, now living as a refugee in Belgrade.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV. INHUMAN TREATMENT OF DETAINEES - POWs

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-019

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - rape

TIME AND PLACE: 1992, prison in Sisak

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Vlado Furlan and ZNG members captured Mića Vranešević in a forest by deception, as well as Ljuban Grab, his wife and mother and an old woman in the village of Petrinjci, all of whom they took to the Sisak prison, where they beat Nada Grab who was pregnant, kicking her in the stomach until she lost the child.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1) Vlado Furlan, alias "Tarzan" from Sisak;
2) Other ZNG members;
3) Warden of the Sisak prison.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness kept by the Committee Complying Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-020

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - rape.

TIME AND PLACE: August 1992, Sarajevo, Dobrinja III neighbourhood, camp in a shelter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was kept imprisoned by members of the Moslem army in the said camp for the Serbs for five days where she was maltreated, beaten, insulted, humiliated and raped by three members of the Moslem army. She became pregnant and gave birth to a child in the Gynaecological-Obstetrician Clinic in Belgrade in May 1993.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. "Dino";
2. Mirza N.; and
3. A soldier of unknown identity.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness and medical document No. 6200/93 of the Gynaecological-Obstetrician Clinic in Belgrade.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-021

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - rape.

TIME AND PLACE: 1992, camp in the Sloboda Football Club stadium in Tuzla

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At least 25 to 30 women were in this camp and almost all were raped. The rapes were committed in front of all.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Members of Moslems armed forces;
2. Camp guards.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness who became pregnant and had an abortion in the 18th week of pregnancy in May 1993 and medical document No. 8980/93 of the Gynaecological-Obstetrician Clinic in Belgrade.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-022

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - rape.

TIME AND PLACE: April - October 1992, camp at Orašje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Being a Serb, detained in the camp at Orašje where she was raped on many occasions by members of the Moslem militia in the period April-October 1992 and became pregnant.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Unidentified members of the Moslem militia;
2. Camp commandant.

EVIDENCE: Case history No. 8530/92 of the Gynaecological-Obstetrician Clinic in Novi Sad.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-023

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - rape.

TIME AND PLACE: October 1992, Sarajevo, a basement in Tetovska Street transformed into a prison.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was arrested in her apartment, taken to the prison where she was first interrogated and then raped. In consequence she became pregnant and abortion had to be carried out in March 1993 in the 22nd week of pregnancy.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Unknown members of the Moslem armed units, most probably of the Juka Prazina special units.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness and medical document No. 4423/93 of the Gynaecological-Obstetrician Clinic in Belgrade.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-024

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - rape.

TIME AND PLACE: Second half of 1992 and the first half of 1993, Tušanj camp.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The victim, born in a mixed marriage, was married to a Moslem who was ordered to kill her since she was not a pure Moslem. He refused to do so and he took children instead and told her to go away. She went to her sister's where she was arrested and taken to the camp at Tušanj where she was kept from October 1992 to March 1993. In the camp she was raped many times every day by various members of Moslem armed forces. She was tortured in various ways by being beaten, having cigarette butts extinguished on her body, beatings on the head, and by having the anus injured. In this camp a 70-year old woman was raped, and when one Moslem soldier refused to rape a woman he was killed by his fellow soldiers from the back.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Unknown members of Moslem armed forces;
2. Camp guards.

EVIDENCE: Medical document No. 6499/93 of the Gynaecological-Obstetrician Clinic in Belgrade, where, at a psychiatrist's recommendation, the victim had an abortion in the 17th week of pregnancy in April 1993.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-025

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 18 April - 22 May 1992, Kerestinac prison in Zagreb.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: POW Vojkan Živković was beaten immediately upon arrival to the Kerestinac prison and since he did not regain conscience he was taken to the hospital in Šimunska Street where he stayed 7 days from where he was brought back to the prison where he was beaten by baseball bats and rifle butts. He was kept tied to the wall in the so-called "black room", so he could not touch the ground with his feet. In this position he was beaten by truncheons all over the body. He was also put the cuffs on his feet, ropes were pulled through the cuffs and he was lifted up, head down. He was beaten again in this position. He was taken for seven times to a special execution room where prisoners were lined against wall, whereafter guards would stand in front of them, pointing a gun at their heads. Before firing the barrel of the gun would be moved so that the bullet would hit the wall next to their heads. Once, one of the prisoners, a bulky Serb, with thin hair, and prominent black moustaches, was killed. Živković was stuck the pins under his nails in this prison. When he was exchanged Živković weighed 44 kg, and before his capture he weighed 97 kg.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Guards of the Kerestinac camp.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness Vojkan Živković kept by the Committee Complying Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-026

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of POWs

TIME AND PLACE: March 1992, Dračevac prison in Split

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: POW Vojkan Živković low ranking JNA NCO, was tortured in this prison also by having both his ears pierced with paper clips which were then connected to a power inductor, so that he was exposed to electrical shocks.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Guards of the Dračevac prison.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness Vojkan Živković kept by the Committee Complying Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-027

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: March 1992, Split, "Lora" prison.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When he was transferred to the "Lora" prison, POW Vojkan Živković low ranking JNA NCO, was tortured also by having german shepherd dogs brought to his cell which guards ordered to attack him whereafter Živković was ordered to kiss the dogs. He was beaten with a baseball bat by warden Tomo Dujić and by prison guards wearing black masks on their faces. He was kept in the prison in Split three days and four nights without food.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Warden of the "Lora" prison, Tomo Dujić;
2. Prison guards.

EVIDENCE: Statement of Vojkan Živković kept by the Committee Complying Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-028

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - rape.

TIME AND PLACE: 1992, Sarajevo, "Viktor Bubanj" barracks of the former Yugoslav People's Army.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Women detained in this camp for Serbs, among whom there were many young girls, arrested in Sarajevo streets and brought to the camp, were raped each day by members of the "Green Berets" Moslem armed forces. These women were humiliated in all sorts of way. Not only were they raped but also forced to unnatural carnal copulation. They were taken for mock executions to the prison yard. Shots were fired above women's heads and they were threatened to be killed the following day. The women who became pregnant tried to carry out miscarriages, while those who did not succeed, were blackmailed that they would have abortions if they signed a statement that they had been raped by Serbs, so that, if they consented, they were taken to the "Jezero" Gynaecological Clinic. The names of at least 13 rape victims from this camp are kept by the Committee Complying Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Camp commandant nicknamed "Glavni" (Chief);
2 - 6. Members of the Moslim Army "Green Berets" : Samir Malihodžić, Mirsad Potur, "Pipica", "Dujo", "Šaphauz" and others.

EVIDENCE: Statements of the witnesses kept by the Committee Complying Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-029

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 23 - 26 April 1992, Metković.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness Goran Pantić was aboard a plane of the Yugoslav People's Army when it was shot down on 23 April 1992 and fell on the left bank of the Neretva river where he was captured by the members of the Croatian army although it was the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He was taken to the prison at Metković where he was punched and kicked all over the body, most of all by certain Luburić who claimed to be a nephew of the Ustasha war criminal from World War II, Maks Luburić. He was forced to make a statement for the Croatian TV that he was a member of an aggressor army and that he had killed innocent Croatian people. This was broadcast by the Croatian television.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Member of the Croatian armed forces;
2. Luburić, first name unknown; and others.

EVIDENCE: Statement of witness Goran Pantić.

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IV-030

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 26 April - 2 May and 20 May - 12 August 1992, Split, "Lora" prison.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, as well as other inmates of the said prison, was punched, kicked and beaten by truncheons every day. It happened very often that guards would burst into the cells, particularly at night, and beat Serb prisoners. On three or four occasions, the fingers of the witness were wired and connected to a field telephone power inductor, so that he was tortured with electricity. After he complained to a visiting Red Cross delegation that he had been beaten, he was beaten by the warden following the delegation's departure. He was most ruthlessly beaten on 1 May when he had several ribs broken, so that one rib burst through pleura, whereafter he was transported to the "Firule" hospital where he stayed under the false name of Ante Jurčević until 20 May. Upon return to the prison, tortures continued.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Tomo Dujić, prison warden;
2. Tonči Vrkić, deputy warden; and guards
3. Zoran Dodžer
4-5. Peričić brothers: Damir, alias "Rambo", and Davor from Sinj
6. Tonči Rogošić
7. Ante Gudić
8. Andjelko Botić
9. Emilio Bunvur
10. Joško Pribudić
11. Guard nicknamed "Paraga"
12. Guard, last name Vidinić
13. Zoran Suleimanović
14. MP member Zvonko Gulijanović, alias "Giljo"
15-16. MP member Bane and Pepi
17. Duško Gidić, former JNA captain, who joined the Croatian army, and
18. Rešid Hodžić, soldier of Gidić's unit.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness kept with the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-031

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: November 1991; Zagreb, prison in the building of the former Military Court in Gajeva Street.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Four prisoners, kept in a separate cell of the said prison, were given particularly savage treatment. One was a soldier volunteer from Slavonija; the second was a corporal - member of a tank crew from Serbr; the third was a soldier - reservist from Banja Luka; and the fourth was a civilian - a taxi driver. They were beaten every day and exposed to various forms of torture. They were taken to the prison yard where they splashed their heads with cold water, keeping them in cold weather, all soaking wet. One of them was forced to wash cars in the prison yard all naked. They were also forced to oral sex. They were forced to beat one another and to sing Ustasha songs.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Prison staff and prison warden Mato Klarić;
2. Chief sentry Marko Pauk, at whose initiative maltreatment was done.

EVIDENCE: Minutes taken at hearing of Vladimir Popović now residing in Zemun.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-032

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 16 September 1991, Osijek.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After members of the Yugoslav People's Army and the witness laid down the arms and surrendered, they were taken to the building of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs where all their belongings were seized, whereupon they had to run the gauntlet of enemy soldiers on the way to prison cells and were hit with every implement the soldiers could lay their hands on, so that they all were trounced savagely.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of the Croatian National Guard and the Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Osijek.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness recorded in the Minutes of 15 November 1991 kept by the Committee Complying Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-033

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 22 April - 10 June 1992, Split, "Lora" prison.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On the first night, five guards, three of them wearing black masks over their faces, burst into the witness's cell. They began to beat him without any explanation. They kicked and punched him, and beat him with truncheons and a sack filled with sand. He lost consciousness several times, so that they poured water over him to regain consciousness. This was repeated during the following two days. So he had 12 ribs broken and one rib burst through the pleura, so that he was transferred to the "Firule" hospital. Upon return from the hospital, the torture continued although he was not fully recovered. Electrical chords were tied to various parts of his body: hands, toes and sexual organs. He was connected on a field telephone inductor. He was tortured in this way 10 times. The witness says that it is impossible to describe the feeling of the effect of the exposure to electric power, that he was in terrible pain and that felt helpless after the exposure. There were occasions when, while connecting him on electricity, they would bring over faeces from the toilet, put them in his mouth and force him to swallow. On several occasions his hands were tied to a bar above his head, whereupon they beat him. They extinguished cigarettes butts almost all over his body: legs, the back, so that he still has visible burn marks.

Warden Dujić diverted himself with "Russian roulette". He would come to witness's cell, pull out his revolver and put one bullet in the cylinder and then placed the barrel into the witness's mouth, triggering the gun. It was never known when the meeting with Dujić would be the last. There were occasions when the witness was taken out of his cell at night and sprinkled with cold water from a hose. Soaking wet, he was taken back to the cell and ordered to stand still until morning. The prisoners were ordered to beat one another. During his stay in the prison, the representatives of the Red Cross visited the prison four times but each time the witness was moved away before their arrival and they had no opportunity to meet him.

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INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Tomo Dujić, warden;
2. Tonči Vrkić, assistant warden;
3. Guards nicknamed: "Rambo", "Dugi" , "Crni", etc.

EVIDENCE: Statement of witness Slobodan Zurovac from Čapljina, now a refugee in Belgrade.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-034

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 10 June - 18 August 1992, Ljubuški, prison at the police station.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Upon arrival to the prison the witness was beaten 5-6 times by the guards. The guards used to make a "pyramid". They would do it by forcing several prisoners to lie down one over another, beating the one on top by truncheons, while those under him ached under the weight of those above.

The psychological torture was practised in the said prison. The inmates were forced to sing Ustasha songs, to salute the fascist way with the right hand raised and to shout "ready for the homeland". Almost every day the prisoners were taken out for "gymnastics". A guard would line them up and after he said: "Serbs, now you are horses", they had to move their legs to and fro and to emulate the kicking of the horse and to neigh like horses. When they were told that they were sheep they had to bleat. Or when he shouted: "Serbs, here's a fox" the prisoners had to bark of the top of their voices.

The witness and other prisoners were dressed into the uniforms of the Yugoslav People's Army and photographed, although, the witness had lived as a civilian at Čapljina and was not a member of the JNA before his capture. On that occasion they were forced to write "statements" that they had taken part in massacres, killings, etc. The witness was identified by the Red Cross only in this prison which helped him to be exchanged later on.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

Prison staff:

1. Warden Matić;
2. Ivica Sušac, formerly a car electrician from Mostar;
3. Valentin Ćorić from Čitluk who was the warden in the said and other prisons in Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: Minutes taken at the hearing of the witness Slobodan Zurovac.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-035

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 7 - 11 May 1992, Mostar and the village of Lipno near Mostar.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness Milošević, retired colonel, was arrested in his apartment on 7 May 1992 by Damir Milićević, Mirza, a Moslem, alias "Dugi" and "Nindža". On that occasion he was not even allowed to put on his shoes and led away barefooted, having been told that he would no longer need shoes. He was taken to the village of Lipno where he was detained in an old school where he was beaten the same night by Mirsad and other HOS members, so that his head was swollen and eyes closed from swelling. He was punched, kicked, beaten by truncheons, rifle butts and other objects they could lay their hands on. Mirsad extinguished a cigarette on his palm twice and then forced him to eat the cigarette butt. He extinguished two cigarettes on his tongue and then forced him to swallow. He lit his hair with a lighter in the area of temples on both sides. He scraped whitewash and plaster from the walls and forced him to eat them.

On one occasion he forced him to kneel down and unbutton his trousers, and Mirsad put his member into his mouth gratifying himself in an unnatural way.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

Members of the Croatian armed forces:

1. Damir Milićević;
2. Mirsad, alias "Dugi";
3. "Nindža" and others.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness kept with the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-036

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Mid 1992, camp at Dretelj.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A detainee, whose name is known to the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law, had metal nails and pins stuck under his nails. He was so run down by the torture that he asked other inmates to help him commit suicide. He and a witness from Čapljina were forced to unnatural carnal copulation. Ten other prisoners were taken out of their cells to the camp yard and, having beaten them they forced these two to have sexual intercourse which other prisoners had to watch. First one was forced to kneel down and the other to take off his trousers and then the kneeling one was forced to put into his mouth the member of the other and to gratify him. After that, they had to change their roles.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Prison staff at Dretelj.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness is kept with the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-037

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs

TIME AND PLACE: 11 May - 17 August 1992, prison at Dretelj.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Although the witness was a pensioner and was arrested at his home, upon arrival to the prison, he and other prisoners, who were not JNA members, were dressed in JNA uniforms and mispresented as captured members of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Prisoners were tortured in various ways. They were forced to engage in mutual fisticuffs, and if they rejected or if guards assessed that the fighting was not "fierce" enough, they were punished with beating. They also forced prisoners to slap one another. Guards often ordered prisoners to kneel down, hands on the ground, whereupon a guard would sit on a prisoner's back and ordered him to give him a piggyback ride. Some prisoners had metal nails and pins stuck under the nails or tongues gored with a knife. It sometimes happened that a guard would come among prisoners with a bottle of beer and offered them beer and one who would accept had to drink the urine which was in the bottle.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

Prison staff at Dretelj:
1. Damir Glogovac;
2. "Čikago";
3. Ivan whose last name has not been identified, nicknamed "Smuk";
4. Srećko;
5. Luka from Opuzen;
6. "Crvenkapa" born in Opuzen;
7. Mirko Hrstić, commander of the Croatian armed forces from Ljubuško who often visited the prison.

EVIDENCE: Minutes taken at the hearing of witness Vladimir Milošević.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-038

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 19 April - 11 August 1992, Split, "Lora" prison.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Immediately after his arrival to the said prison, warden Tomo Dujić and former warden Tonči Zaninović told the witness that if he ever left the prison alive, he would leave it as a plant in a wheelchair.

The witness and other prisoners were exposed to various methods of torture every day. They were punched, kicked and beaten with baseball bats. Prisoners were forced to turn to the wall and put their hands on the wall above their heads, with legs stretched away from the wall so that their bodies were in a slanted position, whereafter they were beaten on the kidneys and loins. Prisoners were ordered to stand still, raise their hands and inhale. As they exhaled, the guards would hit them in the stomach. The witness had thus three ribs broken which was registered in the Firule hospital in Split.

Prisoners were forced to report that they were Chetniks of the aggressor army who had killed innocent Croats and Moslems, and if someone made a mistake during the report he was beaten. They also had to learn by heart the prepared text which they had to recite before Red Cross representatives and if they did not stick to the text and if they complained of anything they were beaten when the representatives left.

The witness was tortured four times by electricity and was exposed to electric shocks. He was handcuffed to the chair, whereafter he would have electrodes connected to his ears which were hooked via a transformer into the main, from which the witness had an impression that his eyes were going to pop out, while he felt a pain in his head as if it was cut with a saw. The electric shocks made him feel dizzy, but he never lost conscience which indicates that power was dosed. Guards diverted themselves also by forcing captured Serbs to crawl on the concrete and to race in this way and the last one of them to arrive was "rewarded" with beatings. Prisoners were also forced to get into dog houses and to bark from there.

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INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Tomo Dujić, warden of the "Lora" prison in Split;
2. Tonči Zaninović;
3. Zvonko Giljanović, alias "Giljo";
4. Perišić, alias "Rambo"

EVIDENCE: Statement of witness Milan Mićić and findings and opinion of the forensic expert.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs

TIME AND PLACE: 1992, Sarajevo, central prison.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was placed in a room with other 30 Serb prisoners who were all physically maltreated during entire captivity in the said prison.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Avdo Panjeta, prison head guard;
2. Zlatko Pejaković;
3. Kecman, first name unknown, and
4. other prison guards.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness is kept with the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-040

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs

TIME AND PLACE: May 1992, Ljubuški, prison.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Since the witness was captured as a JNA soldier, he and other few members of the Yugoslav People's Army were taken to the prison at Ljubuški where he was kept for three weeks. He was beaten there by various objects: truncheons, umbrellas, he was also kicked and punched. For several days they would receive no food. They were forced to kneel for hours in sweltering heat. They were beaten every time when they left the cell to go to the toilet.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Prison staff at Ljubuški.

EVIDENCE: Statement of witness Duško Drozgović of 10 December 1993.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-041

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: End of September - beginning of November 1991, Zagreb, Remetinac prison.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Although the witness, as a member of the Yugoslav People's Army, was a prisoner of war, he was beaten every day during his 41-day captivity in the Remetinac prison.

In addition they stabbed him with a knife in the arms, extinguished cigarettes on his stomach, and so that from 89 kg he weighed at the time of his capture, his weigh fell to 61 kg when he was exchanged. The food in the prison was below all standards and the way it was distributed was humiliating for the prisoners. They were usually given some half-cooked, tasteless and unsalted porridge. It was brought to the door with a slot at the bottom so that the plate was put in front of the door, whereafter the guard would push the plate with his foot into the witness's cell.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Staff of the Remetinac prison.

EVIDENCE: Statement of witness Hasan Pehlić.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-042

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 12 January 1994, Lipovac.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the POW exchange carried out on the basis of the agreement between the Government of Croatia and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the following persons came over to the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia: Slobodan Marković, Jovo Živković, Radmilo Golubović, Dušan Vuković, Vladimir Jovanović, Mićo Karlić, Časlav Vlajković, Bratislav Djurašević and Nenad Bojić.

According to the information provided by the Croatian authorities, these 9 persons were sentenced by the competent courts of Croatia to between 15 to 20 years in prison.

However, none of these 9 persons had on himself a court decision or any other decision of a competent court. They all stated that they had received no such decisions at all.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Competent judicial authorities of the courts of the Republic of Croatia in Karlovac and Bjelovar and the Ministry of Justice of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: Statements of exchanged persons.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-043

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 12 október 1991, Borovo Naselje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Damir Saradjen, as a commander of a military police post, and a member of military police took Milivoje Stranatić out of the "BZ" shelter at Borovo Naselje and brought him to a room where he proceeded to interrogate him, telling him that he would be beaten if he did not admit what he was requested and although Stranatić admitted some of what he was requested, at one point came Marko Filković, ZNG commander, at whose orders Stranatić had been brought to his headquarters, where they continued to interrogate Stranatć on which occasion Filković and two other ZNG members physically maltreated Stranatić which Saradjen occasionally watched and when Stranatić was threatened that he would be killed, he, afraid for his life, told Saradjen the requested information.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Marko Filković, born on 1 April 1960 at Erdut, Municipality of Osijek, of father Rudolf and mother Anica, nee Horvat, citizen of Croatia, present address unknown; he was detained in the Military Court of Belgrade;

2. Damir Saradjen, born on 25 August 1961 in Vukovar, of father Ivica and mother Franciška, nee Kolar, citizen of Croatia, present address unknown; he was detained in the Military Court of Belgrade;

3 - 9. ZNG members: Ivo "Prika" Gjumić, Ostojić, Šego, Vlado Sabljić, Vlado Šterc, Marenković.

EVIDENCE: Document IK.No. 108/92 of the Military Court of Belgrade.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-044

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 21 - 24 July 1992, Mostar, prison in the former military dispensary.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was incarcerated in a basement, a 3x3.5m room, with 5-6 other women. On the first night at 2 a.m. she was taken for interrogation by Kapetanović who immediately cursed her Chetnik mother, pulled out a knife and swung it below her neck and threatened her that he would cut off part of her face with a mole he had on a cheek.

The following night when she was brought to Kapetanović for interrogation, he was polite and asked her whether she would like to go home and as a condition requested her to be his mistress. Since she refused, he told her that she would be transferred to the camp at Dretelj which was done.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Sead Kapetanović from Mostar, before the war a taxi driver in Mostar, and at the critical time police commander in Mostar.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness is kept with the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-045

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 24 July 1992, Mostar - Dretelj.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was taken from the prison in Mostar to the camp at Dretelj in a van together with 4 other prisoners. They were escorted by HOS members Dugalić and Bjelović. During the ride, Dugalić was beating and insulting the prisoners in the van and at one point he ordered a witness to unbutton her blouse, while her husband was sitting next to her on the floor and was forced to watch everything and to take out her breast. Milović had to do and continued to maltreat the prisoners until Dugalić threatened him with a pistol to stop. When they left the van in the camp at Dretelj, a witness was so savagely beaten that his eyes were closed, while others were injured.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Dugalić, alias "Luster", a Moslim, from Mostar where he had grocery shop before the war.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness is kept with the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-046

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Beginning of October 1991, Borovo Naselje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As a ZNG member Toša Tošković and commander of the "Dom Tehnike" post, Šipoš maltreated a detained Serb, beating and threatening him with a sword, and then he handed him over to one of his surbodinates who continued to beat him, although Tošković kept saying that he had happened to be passing the post by accident and intoxicated with alcohol.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Zoran Šipoš, born on 30 December 1952 in Sombor, of father Milivoje and mother Milka, nee Dogandžić, citizen of Croatia, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, present address unknown; detained in the Military Court in Belgrade;

2. An unidentified ZNG member.

EVIDENCE: Document IK.No. 112/92 of the Military Court in Beograd containing the statements of two witnesses, who witnessed the event.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-047

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 28 October 1991, Borovo Naselje.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having been brought to the ZNG "Dom Tehnike" post, whose commander was Šipoš, the persons of Serb nationality: Zoran Petrović, Mladen Jović, Radovan Vukićević, Jovica Leskovac, Voja Djekić, Ranka Pavković, Mileta Stanković, son of the boxer Radenković whose name has not been established, and the person whose name is Aca, were addressed with the following words: "Where have you been the basement people, all Serbs to one" and ordered Petranović, Pavković and Jović to do dangerous work, digging of trenches, although grenades were falling around, while ZNG members, taking shelter in the basement aimed their rifles at them, whereafter he let Petranović go home and tried to pressgang Jović, Pavković and Vukićević to the Croatian National Guard. The two last persons managed to escape while the fate of Jović is unknown, while Vojo Djekić was found dead.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Zoran Šipoš, born on 30 December 1952 in Sombor, of father Milivoje and mother Milka, nee Dogandžić, citizen of Croatia, formerly resident of Borovo Naselje, present address unknown.

2. Unidentified ZNG members.

EVIDENCE: Statement of witness Zoran Petranović and other evidence contained in the document IK No. 112/92 of the Military Court in Beograd.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-048

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: April - May 1992, Kerestinac prison in Zagreb.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Inmates were also sexually abused in the Kerestinac prison.

Prisoners were taken to a movie theatre to watch guards gratifying their basic instincts on Serb women. The witness was taken three times to the theatre to watch the raping of Serb women. Each time the guards would single out five women whom they raped before prisoners. Men were also sexually abused. Some men prisoners were forced to mutual sexual intercourse while others watched. A father and his two sons were also forced to sexual intercourse. They were forced to mutual sexual intercourse which they had to perform.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Staff of the Kerestinac prison.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness is kept by the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-049

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 5 - 6 December 1991, Lipik.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Since as a member of the Yugoslav People's Army he was captured on 5 December 1991, he was taken to a room in the Lipik spa where he spent two days and was savagely beaten all that time. He saw through the window that they covered the body of soldier Slavko Čavrić with a car tyre and a plastic tub, and then poured it with some inflammable liquid and set it on fire, so that the corpse burned.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

HDZ and ZNG members:

1. Štepo Šubert, merchant from Lipik;
2. Štepan Sinjak, owner of a mill in Pakrac;
3. Anton Martinović, owner of a cattle farm at Kukunjevac, Municipality of Pakrac;
4. Marjan Poleto, from Dobrovac;
5. Ante Propodalo, from Dobrovac, former worker of the glass factory at m Lipik.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness is kept with the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-050

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: December 1991, Pakrac.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Prisoner of war Bojić was in Pakrac and put to an improvised prison in the locker room of the "Jedinstvo" Football Club at Pakračka Poljana. There he was subjected to continuous interrogations in order to give out data about the positions of the Yugoslav People's Army and beaten every day in various ways.

He was dressed up and prepared to be filmed, by being put on Chetnik insignia: a furcap, a coat of arms, etc. The filming and interrogation before the cameras lasted for about five hours. When he fainted from beatings, they poured a cold water over him at the temperature of -18C. Thereafter they stripped him naked, tied him up and left so.

They used to bring over a power transformer and connected the chords to his toes, while Tomislav Merčep turned on and off electricity regulating its power. They also brought over a spray and sprayed his stomach with some substance which they set alight from which he lost conscience and woke up only eight days later in the hospital of Pakračka Poljana. He has marks on the stomach from the burns.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Tomislav Merčep, who at the time was the commander of a unit unknown to the witness, and now he is a high-ranking official in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia;

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2. Zvonimir Trusić, Merčepa's deputy;
3. Stipo Mandjarelo, Merčepas's deputy;
4. Antun Jurgec, alias "Tonči" from Prekopakra, Merčepa's bodyguard;
5. "Šok", an Albanian by nationality, Merčepa's bodyguard;
6. Zlatko from the village of Podgorač, near Našice, Marčepa's bodyguard;
7. Stjepan Ivanović,former employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Pakrac;
8. Anton (Šimeka) Šimunek;
9. Zdravko Zrnić, merchant from Pakrac;
10.Ivo Nadeždin from the village of Omanovac, in charge of mineral water at the Lipik spa;

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness is kept by the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-051

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 30 December 1991 - End of January 1992, Bjelovar, District prison.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When prisoner of war Bojić was transferred to the District prison in Bjelovar on 30 December 1991, he was stripped naked, kicked and beaten with rifle butts and thrown into cell No.1 where he and 4 other inmates were kept without food until 3 January. Interrogation began on 3 January which was followed by tying-up to the radiator, kicking and punching with threats that he would be skinned and salted alive. Until 12 January he had to sleep naked on the concrete floor, without any clothes and heating since the radiators were turned off and the cell window was opened. On 12 January each of them was given a mattress and a blanket since on 13 January they were visited by a Red cross delegation, to whom Bojić complained about the treatment of the prison authorities. When the Red Cross delegation left, they were taken away the mattresses and blankets, so that they had to sleep naked on the concrete floor, without heating all over again.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Warden of the District prison in Bjelovar;
2. Stjepan Invanović,inspector of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Bjelovar;
3. "Šubra", policeman;
3. Neven, inspector;
4. Pšeničnik, policeman;
5. "Kobra", inspector.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness Nenad Bojić.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-052

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: End June 1991, Slovenia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 27 June 1991, Dragoljub Kovačević, head of department, Mirko Jokić, brigade commander, Fredrag Janković, chief inspector, all from the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and Mladen Kačavenda, assistant director of the Federal Customs Administration of Yugoslavia left by car the Cerkle military airport for Ljubljana, having arrived to Slovenia on an official assignment. As they drove around the streets of Ljubljana, vehicles cropped up, deliberately blocking their way. They managed to avoid some of these obstacles, but at one point they were forced to stop. A member of a special unit stepped to their car, pointing a gun at them, whereafter a group of 10 special unit members surrounded the car. They pulled them out of the car, searched, seized the personal weapons they had on them and took them to the prison in Povšetova Street, No. 5, Ljubljana.

There they were taken their personal effects, belts, shoe laces etc, without being given any receipt whatsoever.

The same night about 11.00 p.m. they began to interrogate them individually. Two teams did it. Koh, about 35 years old, and Tavčar, about 38 years old, were in one team, while two older men were in the other team. Interrogations were lengthy, humiliating and insulting. Psychological torture continued through guards. They maltreated them, picking those who were going to liquidate them, so that certain Veso said that he would first slaughter Jokić and then others. They threatened that their cell would be blown up and that they would ascribe it to the Yugoslav People's Army..

On 29 June, at 2.20 a.m. their personal effects were returned to them and, with hands tied with ropes, they were trundled into a truck container with no ventilation in which there were about 50-70 other persons so that they had difficulties breathing. Some fainted and all were sweating wet because of the heat. JNA sergeant Hasan broke a few ribs.

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After this ride which lasted two hours, they were driven to the abandoned mine of Dol pri Hrasniku. All wet they were kept outside as they stripped them, tore their clothes, seized their personal effects and threw all of these into a pile. About 140 inmates were cooped up in four small rooms. They slept on the concrete floor with some grass on with the temperature of 7-8 C, while the temperature rose to 30 C during the day. They were forced to stay in three moist mining shafts where water was leaking from the roof on them all on the temperature of 10-12 C.

In the camp they were interrogated by: Granc Zagor, A. Prokšelj, J.Čeh, Tavčar, Koh and another man whose name they do not know. The camp commandant tried to provoke a conflict between JNA members and the members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs but he did not succeed.

In addition to the said forms there were also other forms of inhuman treatment. On 1 July all four of them were transferred to the Penal-Correctional Institution Dob pri Marni. They were released only on 9 July.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Rajko Men, former JNA major;
2. Tavčar;
3. Koh;
4. Veso;
5. Granc Zagor;
6. A. Prokšelj;
7. J. Čeh, as well as many others as yet unidentified persons, members of the territorial defence, special units and militia members and the prison administration of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Official reports and interrogations of the arrested and other persons.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-053

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: End June - beginning July 1991, Dol pri Hrasniku.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This facility was used as a collection centre for "prisoners of war". It was in fact an abandoned mine which did not fulfil the minimum condition for the accommodation and sojourn of people. This was precisely what Slovenian authorities used to put up the arrested members of the Yugoslav People's Army and civilians in order to expose them as much as possible to psychological and physical maltreatment and humiliation.

People were transported to this prison by fourgon trucks without ventilation, so that, due to the lack of ventilation and unbearable heat, the arrested people fainted, vomited and had other difficulties during transportation, caused also by reckless driving on a bad road. During transportation, prisoners were handcuffed, so that they could not maintain balance during the ride, particularly in curves, which caused many injuries.

Upon arrival to the prison, treatment was meted out according to nationality. Serbs, Montenegrins and Yugoslavs had the worst treatment and their personal effects and money were taken without receipt being issued. Prisoners were put to rooms with concrete floors, and instead of a bed, each of them was given a bundle of straw. The rooms were overcrowded and without conditions for maintaining personal hygiene and without toilet facilities. Air-raid alarms were often sounded on which occasion prisoners were forced "for their own security" to abandon mine shafts in which the temperature difference was 15 or more degrees Celcius compared to the surface temperature. The shafts were moist and there were leaks on the roof.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of the territorial defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Slovenia and the prison staff.

EVIDENCE: Statements of:
1. Mladen Kačavenda, assistant director of the Federal Customs Administration,
2. Branko Lukić, JNA captain
3. Miloš Luković, JNA sergeant-major
4. Momir Stojanović, JNA sergeant-major.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-054

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 27 June 1991, Hodoš, border crossing in Slovenia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of 15 members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia headed by Hasim Fazlić arrived to the Hodoš security post in the afternoon. The border crossing was surrounded by strong forces of the territorial defence of Slovenia, which opened fire against the security post. They turned off water and electricity and stopped food deliveries to persons who were in the surrounded security post.

On 30 June they were all asked to surrender unconditionally. The same order was repeated on 2 July with a threat that they all would be killed if they did not surrender in 10 minutes. The commandant of the security post obeyed and surrendered and when the army left, members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia were all arrested on no grounds. Their weapons were seized and they were handcuffed and taken by bus to the prison in Murska Sobota. Having been uniforms and official ID cards were seized. They were interrogated. After being maltreated for two days, they were released, and they arrived to Belgrade by bus and train.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

Members of the territorial defence of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Official reports and interrogations of the arrested persons.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-055

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 2 July 1991, Šentilj and Maribor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 27 June 1991, a group of 46 members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia arrived to the border crossing Šentilj. Their commander was Milovan Galić. The security post was surrounded by strong forces of the territorial defence of Slovenia. Electricity and water were cut off and food deliveries stopped. Members of the Yugoslav People's Army replied to an attack of the territorial defence units of Slovenia. On 2 July, the army retreated after one JNA major and four soldiers were wounded. Then the members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia were arrested. They were taken to Maribor where they were interrogated, searched and their weapons and ammunition were seized and then they were imprisoned. The interrogations were repeated, and they were searched several more times and threatened with rifles pointed at them. On 3 July they were released and they arrived to Belgrade by train.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

Members of the territorial defence of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Official reports and hearing of the arrested persons.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-056

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Beginning of July 1991, Jesenice - Karavanke - border crossing and Radovljica.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Božidar Stojanović, head of a group of 32 members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia arrived to this road border crossing which was surrounded by members of the territorial defence of Slovenia. There were occasional attacks by the territorials so that there was some fighting. After negotiations the withdrawal of the units from the border crossing was agreed for 2 July, but instead of allowing them immediate unimpeded departure, the members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia were arrested, taken to the barracks at Radovljica, and then to a sports hall from which they were released. During their arrest, members of the militia and territorial defence of Slovenia were rude towards them, humiliated and threatened them with weapons pointed at them, while they were under strong guard day and night.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of the territorial defence and militia of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Official reports and statements of the arrested persons.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-057

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 29 June - 4 July 1991, airport Brnik and Kranj, Slovenia

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 27 June a group of 11 members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia (SSUP), headed by Dragan Milovanović, landed on 27 June their helicopter which had been hit by members of the territorial defence of Slovenia.

There was fighting and eventually it was agreed that JNA would leave the facility on 29 June. When it was done, members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia had their weapons seized under threat, then they were arrested, searched and taken to the exhibition hall of the Kranj fair. There they were told that they were prisoners of war. Milovanović was interrogated by the assistant head of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Kranj. He requested him to phone B. Stojanović, head of the SSUP group at Mount Karavanke and talk him into surrendering. Milovanović did telephone to Stojanović, but he did not speak about surrendering. During their arrest, they were maltreated and intimidated by having guns constantly pointed at them and by trigger clicking. On 4 July they were released and arrived to Belgrade by train.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Assistant to the head of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Kranj, members of the militia and territorial defence of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Official reports and interrogations of the arrested persons: Dragan Milovanović and others.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-058

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: End June 1991, Prevalje near Dravograd, Slovenia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of 15 members of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia (SSUP), headed by Marko Sarić and wearing civilian clothes, arrived by helicopter to the football stadium in Dravograd at 4.20 p.m. on 27 July. They were surrounded immediately by 200-300 members of the territorial defence of Slovenia with weapons pointed at them. They were ordered to surrender and threatened to be shot at, while members of the militia of Slovenia tried to seize a pistol from Sarić. They did not succeed in forcing the SSUP members to surrender. The commander of the territorial defence proposed them to go to Slovenj Gradec to negotiate with a higher command. They agreed but they had to leave their rifles behind. They were taken to the Slovenj Gradec by bus under heavy armed escort. There it was accepted to negotiate with them. At one point a group in camouflage uniforms, probably members of the territorial defence of Slovenia, burst in and, threatening them with a gun, seized their pistols, whereafter they were told that they were prisoners of war. They were searched thoroughly. Then they were driven in circles in a bus around Zidani Most and then taken under heavy armed guard to prison where they were searched again and taken all personal effects. All 13 of them were put in two rooms which served as cells.

At 2.30 p.m. on 28 June, they were all put into two Black Marias without ventilation. They were driven along a macadamized road with sudden stops and turns, etc. When they reached the destination, the door remained shut for half an hour. Only when they began to bang, the door was opened. Because of such treatment, many of them had breathing difficulties, many vomited or suffered other consequences. They were brought to a hunting lodge in a forest which was converted into a prison. All 13 of them were put into a 4 x 4m room. Later on, they were transferred to an abandoned mine at Dol and the Penal-Correctional Institution Dob pri Marni. They were released from this place and arrived to Belgrade by train.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of the territorial defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of Marko Sarić and others and official reports.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-059

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: Beginning July 1991, Ribnica, Slovenia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 28 June, members of the territorial defence of Slovenia attacked the barracks of the Yugoslav People's Army at Ribnica. After the attack, the barracks was blocked and when JNA officers and soldiers surrendered they were taken to the Sveti František monastery, 3-4 km away from Ribnica, where they were tortured.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of the territorial defence of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Statement of Siniša Zejak, JNA sergeant-major, and persons who were tortured.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-060

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: 28 June - 4 July 1991, Koper, Slovenia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army Dejan Stojanović, Petar Pejić and JNA sergeant Miograd Dodić were taken prisoner in the vicinity of the village of Škofja. They were in a JNA delivery vehicle which was allowed passage and was escorted by members of the Slovenian Ministry of Internal Affairs. The vehicle was ambushed by members of the territorial defence of Slovenia, whereupon they surrendered. They were disarmed and maltreatment began instantly. They were kicked and punched and threatened that they would be slaughtered and they were insulted. They were transferred to the prison in Koper where they were interrogated. They were accused of alleged criminal activities against the Republic of Slovenia. During interrogation, they were beaten and threatened to be executed the following day. Besides, they had knives put at the throat and weapon barrels pointed at the head. They would burst into POW cells, beat and insulted them. There were about 100 JNA soldiers in the prison and many of them had visible injury marks.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

Members of the territorial defence of Slovenia and the staff of the prison in Koper.

EVIDENCE: Statement of Dejan Stojanović.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV-061

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

TIME AND PLACE: End June - beginning July 1991, Koper, Slovenia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: About 2.00 a.m. in the night between 27 and 28 June members of special units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Slovenia burst into the rooms of hotel "Triglav" in Koper where members of the Federal Customs Administration Stevan Čučković, Milovan Paunović, Ivica Jakopović and N. Miki, the driver, were staying. Combat-ready, wearing camouflage uniforms and with automatic rifles in their hands, they pointed the barrels of the weapons at their backs and temples, handcuffed them with hands on the back and half-naked threw them out of the hotel. Each was escorted by four members of the special unit.

They were taken to the police station where, while interrogated, they were insulted, kicked on their back, threatened with pistols and strangled with rubber bands. In the morning they were transferred to the police station at Cerknica where two by two they were put in cells without beds, linen, light or ventilation. They were not told the reason for their arrest and they were kept incommunicado. They spent five days there. After an interrogation carried out by the inspector of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, they were told that they were prisoners of war, whereafter they were taken to the camp near Cerknica, while Jakopović was released. In the camp they were sorted out by nationality, and they were treated as prisoners of war. They were released on 5 July.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S): Members of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Statement of Stevan Čučković.

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YU-SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IV - 062

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - rape.

TIME AND PLACE: May 1992, camp in Maoč.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 30 April 1992, the witness was arrested in her home in Brčko by Mujkanović, commander, and Vilić, soldier, of the 108th HVO brigade of Bosanska Posavina. They took her as a hostage to Maoć, to the local Collective House, holding her captive in the office of Mujkanović, where both of them raped her several times using force and against her will.

Then Mujkanović proposed to the victim, when he brought her to the camp, to accept the bargain and telephone her father, who was in the territory controlled by the Serbs, from the local community building of Brčko held by Moslems and be exchanged for her father, which she refused. Then Mujkanović punched her on the face and broke her one tooth. After that, he proposed her to sleep with him, promising that others would not touch her if she agreed. When she refused, he slapped her, knocked her down, tearing her clothes since she resisted and thus committed rape for the first time. Then he called in Vilić who did the same. Three days later she was raped by three young men in uniform, whom the witness identified as Croats from Zagreb, and one of them was named Željko.

In consequence, the witness became pregnant and had to have an abortion.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR(S):

1. Farid Mujkanović, born on 1 July 1963 in Maoč, Municipality of Brčko, of father Hamdija, a Moslem.

2. Mehmed Vilić, alias "Meho", born on 5 June 1969 in Brčko, of father Ramiz, a Moslem.

3 - 5. Members of Croatian Army from Zagreb, one of whom is named Željko.

EVIDENCE: Medical documents, statement of the witness and file No.134/94 kept by this Committee.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

V. WILFUL KILLING AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF WOUNDED AND SICK PERSONS

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 011

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of wounded persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Hospital in Šibenik, March-April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was a wounded prisoner of war and was taken from the Kuline prison to the Šibenik hospital five times, on which occasions he was forced to walk to the hospital with a dog collar around his neck. On the way to the hospital, he was beaten by passers-by, while the guards encouraged them to do it. In the hospital, he was deliberately exposed to an overdose of - at least - 50 X-raying. He was told that it was because allegedly the films made earlier were not good enough. As a result of over-radiation, his hair started falling out, and he completely lost his eyebrows. Surgeon Trifunović, whose Christian name was probably Aleksandar, sewed his eyelids together while operating the wound above his left eye, thus completely closing his eye. Consequently,, he now suffers a deformity. Without any reason, the nurses kept pricking him with syringe needles, as if injecting him, altough the syringes were empty. They pricked him on his legs and head, he was beaten, both by the hospital staff and the patients.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: 1) The doctor, surgeon Trifunović, whose name was probably Aleksandar.

2) The Šibenik hospital staff.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 012

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of wounded persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Šubićevac and Kuline prisons in Šibenik, from March, until April 17 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Upon being wounded the witness was taken prisoner on March 2, 1992, first to the Šubićevac prison, and then to the Kuline prison in Šibenik, where he was subjected to torture. He was beaten up daily, and ordered to sign a statement whereby he would confirm that he had killed civilians and Croat soldiers. During his detention in the latter prison, the guards tortured him by taking him into the sea water, putting a plastic bottomless bag over his head and face, fastening the bag around his neck while pouring sea water from above. Once the bag was filled with water, he was not able to breathe, and was forced to drink the sea water.

The prisoners were tortured in such a manner whereby several of them were forced to hold hands and form the "U" sign (the symbol of the ustashi), at which moment the first and the last among them were tied to an electric conductor with the power on, whereupon they all started shaking due to the electric shock, with the guards shouting that the Serbs were dancing in a ring.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1) The Kuline prison commander, Damir Boršić; and the guards
2) Slavko Pauk from Čavoglavo, Šibenik
3) Rajko Žarković from Drniš
4) Krsta Grgac
5) Tvrtko Pašalić, military police commander
6) Zvonimir Cigić
7) Antun Pliverić, born in the Vukovar area
8-9) Croatian Ministry of the Interior inspectors, Milorad Paić and Mario Barešić.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 013

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Vidovce, Commune of Orašje, on the right bank of the Sava river, between Brško and Orašje, at the beginning of May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Soldiers of the Croatian Army attacked two Yugoslav National Army "Pitzgauer" medical vehicles, even though they were visibly marked with the Red Cross sign and transporting wounded soldiers. On this occasion, one vehicle was totally destroyed, with the other one damaged. Three soldiers were killed in the first vehicle, and two more soldiers in the latter, with the third soldier, Goran Stevanović, a veterinary from Lončar, Brčko, surviving, but disabled for good.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Soldiers of the Croatian Army.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by Milan Malbaša, from Belgrade.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 014

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, mid-September, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The members of the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia and of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG) were using ambulance vehicles and vehicles with the Red Cross sign at the "C" firing range for transportation of the members of the Ministry of the Interior and the Croatian National Guard and, on two occasions, they fired from automatic weapons on the Yugoslav National Army units in the period of truce. On another occasion, when the bodies of the killed soldiers of the first armoured batallion and those wounded were to be evacuated by an Mi 8 helicopter, which duly bore the Red Cross sign, its flight having been duly notified with the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia, the Ministry of the Interior units and the ZNG opened machine-gun and anti-aircraft 20 mm cannon fire on the helicopter.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: 1) Members of the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia.
2) Soldiers of the ZNG.

EVIDENCE: Minutes of hearings of witness Miroslav Jovanović.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 015

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Split, the "Firule" Hospital, April-May, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Upon being beaten up and severely injured at the "Lora" prison in Split, the witness was taken to the hospital since he had 12 ribs thrashed, with one rib penetrating his pleura.

He was operated subsequently with no anesthesia, transported to the intensive care ward and tied to his bed with handcuffs. He remained there for 12 days, being subjected to humiliation throughout. Civilians were taken into his room, to see a "genuine Četnik", on which occasions he was spat at, slapped, his ears and nose were pulled, he was cursed and insulted. He was discharged from the hospital even though not recovered, the surgical thread remaining in the wound, polluted subsequently to the extent that even worms emerged on the wound.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1) The manager of the Hospital
2) The "Firule" hospital staff in Split.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witness Slobodan Zurovac and medical files.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 016

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: Karlovac, Police Station, September 21/22, 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was halted on the Koranski Bridge in Karlovac on his way back to the Yugoslav People's Army barracks where he had been on military training and, although wounded, was taken to the police station and after he had refused to join the National Guard on account of being Moslem, they started to beat him indiscriminately by using feet, hands and various objects. They knocked 4 of his teeth out.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: 1) Members of the National Guard
2) Personnel of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs in Karlovac

EVIDENCE: Hearing of the witness, Hasan Pehlić.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 017

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wilful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: Borovo naselje, November 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After Toma Jakovljević, who was walking on crutches because of the loss of his lower right leg, had been brought to the National Guard HQ, under the command of Filković, Filković and Stefančić started to interrogate him and when Jakovljević was given a pencil and a piece of paper, Mira Dunatov and Zdenko Stefančić advised him to write a statement, and although Jakovljević did so admitting that he possessed a licenced and conserved weapon, Mira Dunatov and Zdenko Stefančić, by Filković's orders, put Jakovljević in a cellar and kept him locked there for several days. Following the approval by Sabljić, the ZNG commander, Mira Dunatov and another four members of the military police took Jakovljević to the kindergarten courtyard in Borovo naselje, and after she had received a loaded gun from Stefančić, they murdered Jakovljević on the spot by firing several simultaneous shots at him at close range.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: 1) Marko Filković, born on April 1, 1960 in Erdut, the Commune of Osijek, by father Rudolf and mother Anica, nee Horvat, the citizen of Croatia, present abode unknown, previously detained at the Military Court in Belgrade.

2) Zdenko Stefančić, born on March 29, 1964 in Vukovar, by father Ivan and mother Bernardica, nee Pehar, the citizen of Croatia, present abode unknown, previously detained at the Military Court in Belgrade.

3) Mira Dunatov, born on December 13, 1959 in Nijemci, the Commune of Vinkovci, by father Stjepan and mother Kata, nee Vidović, the citizen of Croatia, present abode unknown, previously detained at the Military Court in Belgrade.

4) Martin Sabljić, born on November 8, 1939 in Tjerica, the Commune of Sinj, by father Vlada and mother Lucija, nee Ruščić, former abode in Borovo naselje, 203 Trpinjska cesta, present abode unknown, previously detained at the Military Court in Belgrade.

5-8) Members of the National Guard and the police: Lepen, Gjumać, Ostojić and Ivo.

EVIDENCE: The documents of the Military Court in Belgrade Ik. Nos. 108/92 and 112/92 containing the testimony pertaining particularly to this killing given by: Radivoje Jakovljević, Tomislav Djuranac, Ivan Krznarić, Vjekoslav Šegec and Ivan Kovačić.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 018

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: Borovo naselje, September 14, 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After 7 members of the Territorial Defence of the SFRJ Armed Forces had been killed, in his capacity of the National Guard member, he illegally took the amount of 1,200 Dinars from the dead man, Božo Stojčević, and from another dead member of the Yugoslav Army he took a golden ring with four Cyrillic letters "S" engraved on it by cutting off the man's finger together with the ring because he could not remove the ring from the body.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1) Bartol Domazet, born on August 28, 1960 in Donja Kladara, the Commune of Modriča, by father Ivo and mother Kata, nee Popić, the citizen of Croatia, former abode in Borovo naselje, present abode unknown, previously detained at the Military Court in Belgrade, from December 3, 1991 until August 14, 1992 when he was handed over to the authorities of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: The document of the Military Court in Belgrade Ik. No. 112/92 which, among other evidence, contains a testimony of Nikola Ćibarić who quotes: "Bartol boasted to me that he had cut off a finger of a dead soldier and took off a golden ring with four letters 'S'".

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 019

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Borovo Naselje, October 7, 1991, 10.00 o'clock.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The late Branko Sučević, aged 60, the owner of the "Grmeč" restaurant, at Karla Marksa Str., Borovo Naselje, seriously disabled with no legs, who therefore used prostheses for walking, was at home alone when Janković, Djumić and Madjarević arrived, Janković and Madjarević wearing uniforms of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG), and Djumić in civilian clothing. They asked Sučević: "Old man, you are still alive, they haven't killed you yet?", after which three shots were fired. The witnesses heard Janković shouting to the other two men that they should collect the money, because certainly there was money. Then the three of them went to the witness Stojanović's house, just across the late Sučević's house, where Djumić broke the entrance door glass with his leg, after which they asked the witness whether he would prefer to be killed or slaughtered.

The neighbors found Sučević's body and buried him in the yard, and only after the war was ended, he was moved and buried in the Trpinja graveyard.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING THE PERPETRATORS:

1. Petar Madjarević, from Vukovar,
2. Zlatko Janković, from Borovo Naselje,
3. Saša Djumić, called "Tapir", from Borovo Naselje

EVIDENCE: Testimonies by witnesses: Živko Stojaković, Veselin Pajković and Djuro Elek (heard by the examining magistrate of the Municipal Court in Vukovar, the case Kri.16/91).

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 020

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Borovo Naselje, November 24, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Ćibarić, as member of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG) took the wounded civilian Svetislav Vladisavljević, butcher of Serb nationality, out of the Borovo-Komerc shelter, and shot him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING THE PERPETRATOR: 1) Nikola, Miko, Ćibarić, born March 14, 1956 in Šišarka, the Municipality of Lipljan, mother's name Cecilija, nee Palić, holder of Croatian citizenship, formerly lived in Borovo Naselje, held in detention from January 15 to August 14, 1992; when he was exchanged and handed over to the Croatian authorities.

EVIDENCE: Evidence in the records of the Military Court in Belgrade, Ik.No. 112/92.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 021

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Škofje, Slovenia, June 28, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The border crossing area was surrounded and attacked by members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia, who provoked occasional armed conflicts. Captain of the Yugoslav National Army Pantelić and two soldiers were killed in battle, and one soldier was seriously wounded. The members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia refused to allow the bodies to be collected or the wounded soldier to be helped, which was certainly inhuman treatment of wounded persons. The captain was helped, later, by a local citizen of Italian nationality, and the dead were collected only 28 hours later.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of witnesses and the official documentation of the JNA and the Federal Police (SSUP).

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 022

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Bukvik, near Brčko, September 15, 1992, in the morning.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the village of Bukvik was occupied, Djakić and Ljubinović, members of the 108th Brčko HVO (Croatian Defense Council) Brigade of Bosanska Posavina, killed the captured wounded Serbs in the local medical center situated in the house of Manda Rajić from Bukvik:

1. Živan, Mihajlo, Radić, from Bukovac,
2. Savo, Ilija, Veselinović, from Vitanovići, and
3. Vajko, Avram, Purić, from Bukovac.

These three wounded persons had been brought into this medical center the day before, and were killed by Ljubinović, at Djukić's order.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: 1) Mensur, Salko, Djakić, from Brčko, No. 16 Osman Djukića Str., nee August 25, 1949, in Brčko, mother's name Hajrija, nee Kalesić;

2) Šefket, Jusuf, Ljubinović, called "Ljubina", from No.176 Brka, nee January 11, 1953 in Brka, the Municipality of Brčko, mother's name Rahima, nee Ibrašević.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of witnesses heard before the Primary Court in Brčko.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 023

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: The region of Karavanke, July 1, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Since he was not able to reach the destination with his unit, Lt. Col. Boško Prodanović of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) deployed his unit in the forest. Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia tried to set the forest on fire, but were prevented by JNA soldiers. The Territorial Defense then launched a violent assault against the JNA, in which two JNA soldiers were killed and two JNA officers and four soldiers were seriously wounded. Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia refused to allow transportation of the wounded for the purpose of providing them with medical help, and thus endangered their lives, subjecting them to inhuman treatment. It was only later, when the blockade of the unit was lifted, that the wounded were transported to the hospital.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Statements by JNA Lt.Col. Boško Prodanović and other persons from his unit.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 024

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: The Dob pri Marni - camp, early July, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Lt. Col. Boško Prodanović of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) was captured by members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia after the assault was launched against his unit, and transported to the Dob-pri-Marni camp. He was present as witness when two wounded JNA officers were brought to the camp, from the Military Hospital in Ljubljana, and placed there, so that they could not be provided with any medical care, even though they needed it.

A soldier from his unit was also brought to the camp, with a wound in his stomach, immediately after surgery in the Krško hospital, and was left without an adequate medical care.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia and persons employed in the Dob-pri-Marni camp.

EVIDENCE: Statement by Lt.Col. Boško Prodanović.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 025

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: The Military Hospital "Mladika", Ljubljana, Slovenia, from June 28 to July 7, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At night, members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia blocked the hospital, put gasoline tanks, vessels with gasoline and crude oil and gas bottles in front of the entrance, threatening to set them all to fire and blow up the hospital. They flooded the yard and the buildings with flash lights. The supply vehicle did not return that morning, leaving the hospital without food, and at about 10 o'clock, electricity and water supply were cut off. Loudspeakers were used to exert psychological pressure on patients and hospital staff. Slovenians and Croats were called to come out, announcements were made of bombardment and assault against the hospital. As a result, patients were evacuated from their rooms and stayed in cellars for a while. At one point of time, crude oil started to flow out of a tank under the hospital windows.

Nurse Magda Ilić, wife of journalist Zoran Ilić, a Serb, was particularly called upon to come out and join the territorial defense. She was pressurized by Nenad Mančić, former officer of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA), who had joined the Slovenian territorial defense. He called her a traitor and insulted her, but she refused to leave her job and patients who needed her. Psychological tension was intensified by armed conflicts in the vicinity of the hospital.

On July 1, the blockade was ended, other hospital employees were able to come to work and replace those who stayed in the hospital until then.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia, among them Nenad Mančić.

EVIDENCE: Statement by Magda Ilić.

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V - 026

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Breg, near Ribnica, Slovenia, June 28, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On June 28, 1991, the Territorial Defense forces of Slovenia blocked the barracks of the Yugoslav National Army garrison in Ribnica. About 14.45 hrs., they launched an assault against the hospital, using missiles, etc. Soldier Dejan (or Goran?) Lučić, who was in front of the reception desk, cleaning his shoes, was hit by a missile. Doctor Djordje Mandić, JNA First Captain, dressed in white uniform, tried to help the wounded soldier, but was disturbed by sniper fire from the church clock tower. Agreement was reached for the ambulance to enter the yard of the barracks and take the wounded soldier. Nurse Mijo Vujičić was the escort and Draško Kovačević was the driver. When they arrived in the village of Breg, the ambulance was stopped and halted for 15 minutes. The wounded person died, because he had serious head injuries and was not provided with help in time. On the way back to the hospital, the vehicle was stopped, confiscated, and the nurse and the driver detained.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Statement by First Sergeant Siniša Zejak of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA).

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 027

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Slovenia, late June 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Autopsy of the body of dead soldier Dragan Rodić, Army Post 6119/6, was performed at the order of the examining magistrate of the Military Court in Zagreb Kr. No. 76/91, at the Institute for Forensic Medicine in Zagreb. The autopsy was performed by Dr. Josip Škavić.

The autopsy determined that the wounds had been caused by at least three missiles which hit: 1. The right forearm, channel from the top of the forearm to the hand, where the exit wound was on the palm of the hand and the palm was torn. The missile destroyed the bones and soft tissue and metal parts were found in the channel itself. 2. In the area of the right side of the chest, under the nipple, was the entry wound, and the exit wound was on the left side of the chest, under the left nipple. The missile tore half of the heart and the surrounding tissue, which was mixed with missile parts. 3. The entry wound was on the head above the left ear, and judging by the position and other characteristics, the bullet had most probably been shot when the soldier was already dead.

Wounds of this kind undoubtedly indicate that ammunition prohibited by international conventions was used.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: The autopsy report and the report of the examining magistrate.

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V - 028

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Radenci, Slovenia, June 3, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The KOT vehicle of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) was visibly marked by the Red Cross sign, since it was transporting a wounded soldier. Dr. Vesna Lozančić, nurse-soldier, JNA Major Aleksandar Stefanović, JNA First Captain Branko Trkulja and JNA Captain Radisav were also in the vehicle. While driving, the vehicle was stopped several times by members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia. In the vicinity of Radenci, the vehicle was shot at twice, from anti-tank weaponry. A mine hit it and inflicted a light wound on First Captain Trkulja. The wounded soldier died because he did not reach a medical institution in time to receive an adequate treatment.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Statement by Major Aleksandar Stefanović of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA).

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 029

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Rimske Toplice, Slovenia, June 30, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At 00.30 hrs., members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia blocked the Military Rehabilitation Center of the Yugoslav National Army, thus interrupting communications between all employees and patients. They threatened with attacks, prepared women and children to stand in front of them, so as to be killed first in case of armed conflicts, and called on people to surrender. In addition, intensive propaganda was broadcast via radio and television, announcing even the news that the Center had been occupied, which created additional psychological pressure. The manager did not hand over the Center, but some 150 patients were released upon agreement with the Territorial Defense of Slovenia. Immobile patients were among them. Most of the released patients still needed professional medical care in this institution.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by Ilija Sovilj and statement by Stanoje N.

Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 030

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: The Brnik Airport, Slovenia, June 27, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia attacked a Yugoslav National Army (JNA) unit in front of the entrance to the airport building. Soldier Goran Djuranović from Doboj was inflicted a wound in his right upper leg. JNA First Captain Radomir Rosić put the wounded soldier in the BTR vehicle, unarmed and with white flag raised, in order to take him to a medical institution for help. Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia hit the marked vehicle. Three more JNA soldiers were wounded, namely, the driver and two escorts, and Captain Rosić himself.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Statement by JNA Major Danilo Radovanović, Lt.Col. Željko Japundža and Lt.Vladeta Baltić.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 031

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: Dravograd, Slovenia, July 2, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At the entrance to Dravograd, at about 21.00 hrs., members of Territorial Defense of Slovenia opened fire at the ambulance of the Yugoslav National Army which was visibly marked with the Red Cross Sign, had the rotating lights and the siren on, and was driving to the Slovenj Gradec hospital. There were 7 wounded JNA soldiers, escorted by Dr. Goran Golubović, JNA First Captain. The vehicle was hit from anti-tank weaponry, on which occasion Dr. Golubović was wounded in the head, and the wounded soldiers were inflicted new wounds. The wounded Dr. Golubović was arrested and taken to prison.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Statement by Dr. Goran Golubović, First Captain of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA).

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

V - 032

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Willful killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons.

PLACE AND TIME: The Metlika-Novo Mesto road, Slovenia, June 26, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the morning, members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia did not allow the ambulance of the Yugoslav National Army to pass, even though it was properly marked and transporting a wounded JNA Lt.Colonel to a medical institution.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: Statement by JNA Captain Predrag Mladenović and JNA First Sergeant Aleksandar Mlinar.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

VI. HOSTAGE-TAKING AND DETENTION CAMPS

Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VI - 027

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Hostage taking and detention camps

PLACE AND TIME: Djakovo and Bjelovar during 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After HDZ came to power, Vladimir Pavličić, who lived in Duzluk, near Orahovica, was often called to the police for no reason, interrogated and maltreated, because of which at the end of summer of 1991 he moved to Tuzla, and when he came back for his belongings he was arrested in Djakovo and taken to the camp in Bjelovar where he stayed until he was exchanged at the end of 1991. His house with a restaurant in Duzluk was blown up by explosives and razed to the ground.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: 1) HDZ members
2) ZNG of the Republic of Croatia members

EVIDENCE: Statement of Vladimir Pavličić, which is in the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VI - 028

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Hostage taking and detention camp Bukvik, Commune of Brčko

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In mid September 1992, after the Serbian village of Bukvik was taken, Pljakić as the Commander of the 108th HVO Brigade and Avdić in the capacity of member of the Command of the same Brigade issued orders that the entire Serbian population be taken to the camp in Gornji Rakić and to other camps and that civilians be subjected to torture and inhuman treatment, so that Hadžić in the capacity of inspector and Čaušević and Kalić, as camp guards in Gornji Rahić, tortured and beat up the civilian population, inflicting serious injuries on: Pero Djukić, Radoš Grbović, Pavle Mitrović, Milenko Zarić, Paja Radić, Cvijetin Radić, Borislav Piperac, Vaso Djukić and others.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: 1) Razim Pljakić, Commander of the 108th HVO Brigade of BH

2) Karija, Alija, Avdić, born on September 23, 1959 in Ratkovići, Commune of Lopare

3) Galib, Himza, Hadžić, born on November 21, 1947 in Brčko

4) Omer, Meho, Čaušević, born on March 17,1968 in Bijelo Polje

5) Nijaz Kalić, called "Bego"

EVIDENCE: Statements of witnesses made before the Primary Court in Brčko.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

VII. WANTON DEVASTATION AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VII - 025

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wanton destruction of civilian property.

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Donja Bukovica, Commune of Ljubovija, Yugoslavia, February 1, 1993, 1:30 p.m.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Missiles from firearms from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina were fired on the house of Slobodan Petrovic from Donja Bukovica, which is located in the settlement of Karlovnica on the right bank of the Drina river inflicting damage on the house.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: Court records of the District Public Prosecutor's Office in Šabac, ktr. 19/93.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VII - 026

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wanton devastation of civilian property.

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubovija, Commune of Mali Zvornik, territory of Yugoslavia. February 4, 1993, 3:00 p.m.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A grenade was fired from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the left bank of the Drina river towards Ljubovija and damaged the house and car of Ratko Petrivić, in Vojvode Mišića street in Ljubovija, Commune of Mali Zvornik.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem army of Bosnia and Herzegovina

EVIDENCE: Report of the investigating magistrate of the Communal Court in Ljubovija, No.Kri 20/93

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VII - 027

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wanton devastation and destruction of civilian property.

PLACE AND TIME: Banja Koviljača, territory of Yugoslavia, February 10, 1993, at 12:10 p.m.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: From the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the left bank of the Drina river a grenade was fired on Banja Koviljača from an unidentified artillery weapon, which fell in Banja Koviljača 200 m from the elementary school "Vera Blagojević", leaving a cráter 60 x 190 cm. 4 kilograms of parts of the grenade were gathered on the spot.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: Report of the examining magistrate of the Communal Court in Loznica, Kri. 27/93.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VII - 028

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wanton destruction and devastation of civilian property.

PLACE AND TIME: Čitluk, Commune of Ljubovija, March 24, 1993, around 1:00 p.m.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: From the left bank of the Drina river, from the territory of Bosnia and Hercegovina a grenade, probably from a howitzer was fired, which landed near the house of Svetozar Pajić, from Čitluk, in the territory of Yugoslavia, making a crater 110 x 35 cm, and damaging the house of Svetozar Pajić.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem Army of BH.

EVIDENCE: Report of the examining magistrate of the Communal Court of Ljubovija, Kri. 33/93.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VII - 029

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wanton destruction and devastation of civilian property.

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Caparić, Commune of Ljubovija, January 17, 1993, at 12:30 p.m.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: From the territory of BH a shell was fired over the Drina from an anti-aircraft weapon of unknown caliber on the territory of Yugoslavia, which landed near the house of Dobrija Vasić from Caparić, who was slightly wounded on that occasion and landed about 2 m from the house and made a hole about 10 cm deep and about half a meter in diameter.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem army of BH.

EVIDENCE: Records of the District Public Prosecutor's Office in Šabac, Ktr. 76/93.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VII - 030

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wanton destruction and devastation of civilian property.

PLACE AND TIME: Šid in Yugoslavia, April 3, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: From the territory of Croatia an artillery attack we made on Šid, provoked in no way, and on that occasion Ana Aroksalaš was killed and her husband Mihajlo Aroksalaš, Dragica Jokić, Savo Guculj, Zorica Movriš, Luka Cvetinčanin, Mina Vuković, Željko Panjak, Ljubica Panjak, Mara Krsmanović, Milan Vidović, Spasoje Ljuić and others were wounded, and considerable damage to property incurred.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Croatian armed forces.

EVIDENCE: Report by the examining magistrate of the District court in Sremska Mitrovica, Kri. 33/92.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VII - 031

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wanton devastation and destruction of civilian property.

PLACE AND TIME: Šid, Boris Kidrič Str. and the "Jelica Stanivukovic" settlement, November 5, 1991, 11:00 a.m.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: From the territory of Croatia a number of artillery shells were fired on Šid, in the territory of Yugoslavia, on which occasion Miroslav Šerfezi, Djordje Manojlović and Slobodan Mihajlović were killed, and Jadranka Milutinović, Biljana Opáček-Šderić, Mirjana Midanović, Slavka Nastić and others wounded. On that occasion the Evangelist-Methodist Church in Lenjin Street was hit and damaged as well as the kindergarten in the "Jelica Stanivuković" settlement.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Croatian armed forces.

EVIDENCE: Report by the examining magistrate of the Communal Court In Šid, Kri. 137/91, with photo and video evidence and post-mortem reports.

NOTE: Addition to charge VII - 024.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VII - 032

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wanton destruction and devastation of civilian property.

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Metaljka, Commune of Milići - Vlasenica, June 2, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This village was attacked by members of the Moslem army. There was no loss of life, since the Serbian population had previously hidden in the surrounding Serb villages. During the attack the village was completely destroyed: mobile property was plundered, and the houses and other buildings burned. Tombstones on the Orthodox Serbian cemetery were desecrated.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: 1) Ferid, Avdo Hodžić (1959) from Drum, Commune of Vlasenica who was at that time the Commander of the Moslem unit from Cerska.

2) Bekir, Bego, Aljukići (1960) from Nedeljište, Commune of Vlasenica, Commander of Company II

3) Ejup, Ramiz, Dedić (1957) from Skugrić, Commune of Vlasenica

4) Nedžad, Hamdija, Dedić (1961) from Skugrić, Commune of Vlasenica

5) Nijaz, Nezir, Dedić (1972) from Skugrić, Commune of Vlasenica

6) Kemal, Hamdija, Dedić (1969) from Skugrić, Commune of Vlasenica

7) Hadmija, Hamid, Dervišević (1952) from Skugrić, Commune of Vlasenica

8) Samir, Haban, Dervišević (1972) from Skugrić, Commune of Vlasenica

9) Husein, Hakim, Huseinović (1963) from Skugrić, Commune of Vlasenica

10) Mirsad, Mehmedalija, Hajdarević (1974) from Nedeljište, Commune of Vlasenica

11) Zaim, Džemail, Selinović (1968) from Skugrić, Commune of Vlasenica

12) Edo, Džemail, Selinović (1971) from Skugrić, Commune of Vlasenica

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13) Džemail, Alija, Sulejmanović (1961) from Rovani, Commune of Vlasenica

14) Alija, Haban, Sulejmanović (1960) from Rovani, Commune of Vlasenica

15) Emin, Alija, Sulejmanović (1957) from Rovani, Commune of Vlasenica

16) Munib, Hiso, Muhkić (1954) from Cerska, Commune of Vlasenica

17) Mevludin, Rasim, Bećirović (1971) from Nedeljište, Commune of Vlasenica

18) Salih or Halih, Habib, Bećirović (1964) from Nedeljište, Commune of Vlasenica

19) Asim Bajrić

20) Hemsudin, Bajro, Bajrić (1967) from Cerska, Commune of Vlasenica

21) Avdo Bajrić

22) Ćazim, Ćamil, Velići (1971) from Cerska, Commune of Vlasenica

23) Asim, Mujo, Kurjak (1975) from Cerska, Commune of Vlasenica

24) Hasib, Mujo, Ćelebić (1958) from Cerska, Commune of Vlasenica

25) Hamdija, Hamed, Čelebić (1962) from Cerska, Commune of Vlasenica

EVIDENCE: Statements of the witness are filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VII - 033

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wanton destruction and devastation of civilian property.

PLACE AND TIME: Borovo Naselje, mid October 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Šipoš ordered the members of his unit of the National Guard to open fire on the freight civil ship on the Danube, which was sailing under a Hungarian flag from Vukovar towards Borovo and which remained undamaged despite the several missiles fired.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: 1) Zoran, Milivoje, Šipoš born on December 30, 1952 in Sombor, mother Milka nee Dogandzić, national of Croatia, previous place of residence Borovo naselje, present place of residence unknown, was detained by the Military Court in Belgrade.

2) Unknown members of the National Guard of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: Evidence in the records of the Military Court in Belgrade Ik.br. 112/92 (statement of witness Olivera Brdar and Šipoš's confession that Stipe Pola had called him and ordered him to fire at that ship).

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VII - 034

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Wanton destruction and devastation of civilian property.

PLACE AND TIME: Bijeljina, March 20-22, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Avdičević, as the Commander of the "Hajrudin Mešić" Brigade, and Mešić as deputy commander of the same brigade of the BH army ordered, in contravention of the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, of August 12, 1949, that civil facilities in Ugljevik be shelled, which was done, so that on March 20, a number of shells were fired and of which one fell in the immediate vicinity of the house of Blagoje Tomić, and on the house and garage, causing damage in the amount of Din. 30,870, and on March 21 a shell fell nera the house of Dragan Marinković, causing damage in the amount of Din. 119,250,000, another near the house of Mihajlo Djurić, causing damage in the amount of Din. 27,535,000, and a third near the house of Radivoje Simikić, causing damage in the amount of Din. 111,736,000, or, including all the facilities, a total of Din. 289,391,000, while the fourth shell when falling in 17, Vojvodjanskih brigada street wounded Ruža Marković in the leg, inflicting serious bodily injuries - a broken right foot.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: 1) Nedžad, Džemal, Avdičević, born on June 1, 1964 in Teočak, Sniježnica, Commune of Ugljevik.

2) Bakir, Meho, Mešić, born on September 2, 1964 in Srednja Trnova, Commune of Ugljevik.

EVIDENCE: Reports on investigation, findings of the Medical Centre in Bijeljina for Ruža Marković, assessments of damage by Djuka Radovanović, B.S. and other evidence.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

VIII. DEVASTATION OF PLACES OF WORSHIP, CEMETERIES, CILTURAL AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VIII - 018

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Vinkovci, in the course of 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In April and May 1991, graffiti against the Serbs and the ustashi symbols were written on the facade of the Orthodox Church of the Holy Spirit, in the center of Vinkovci. Individuals relieved themselves in front of the church entrance gate, and the metal fencing around the church was being tore off. On three other occasions, in May 1991, the church was completely wiped out. Subsequently, the Vinkovci authorities had the area dredged, and a parking lot made instead.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The Croatian authorities.

EVIDENCE: Memorandum on Vinkovci, issued by the refugees from Vinkovci.

NOTE: Addition to the report: VIII - 001

Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VIII - 019

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Devastation of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Vinkovci, between 1991-93.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In October 1991, the Orthodox cemetary mortuary in Vinkovci was mined and put on fire, with the Serbian cemetary in Vinkovci desecrated and devastated between Jun 30 and July 2, 1993.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Croatian military and police forces.

EVIDENCE: Memorandum on Vinkovci published by the refugees from Vinkovci.

Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VIII - 020

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Devastation of places of worship, cemetaries, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE ADN TIME: Šidski Banovci, near Vinkovci, in September 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Saint Petka Orthodox temple in Šidski Banovci, built in 1818, was shelled in September 1991, its tower and roofing were substantially damaged due to attacks from the direction of the village of Nemci, where Croat forces were stationed. The Parochial Home, next to the church, was also attacked, and suffered major destruction.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Croatian military forces.

EVIDENCE: Memorandum on Vinkovci, issued by the refugees from Vinkovci.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VIII - 021

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destroying of places of worship, graves, devastation of cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME : Gaboš, near Vinkovci, in 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Gaboš Orthodox Temple of Our Lady, built in 1810, was shelled on several occasions in 1991 from the village of Jarmina, where Croatian forces were stationed, and badly damaged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Croatian military forces.

EVIDENCE: Memorandum on Vinkovci, issued by the refugees from Vinkovci.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VIII - 022

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destroying of places of worship, graves, devastation of cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Marinci near Vinkovci, October 1, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Saint George's Orthodox church at Marinci, built in 1758, was completely torn down on October 1, 1991.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Croatian military and police force.

EVIDENCE: Memorandum on Vinkovci, published by the refugees from Vinkovci.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VIII - 023

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destroying of places of worship, graves, devastation of cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Mirkovci near Vinkovci, in 1991.

BRIF DESCRIPTION: The Serbian Saint Nikola temple at Mirkovci, built in 1809, was mined in 1991 in the entrance door segment, which was totally destroyed. Small arms fire from the direction of Vinkovci, i.e. from within the area held by the Croatian armoured forces followed, and substantially damaged the church. The tower and the roofing were knocked down, the facade was damaged, the interior largely devastated.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The Croatian military and police forces.

EVIDENCE: Memorandum on Vinkovci, issued by the refugees from Vinkovci.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VIII - 024

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Devastation of the places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Vinkovci, between September 11 and 26 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On a regular basis, the members of the Croatian armed forces opened fire on the Yugoslav National Army barracks from two churches: the Orthodox and the Catholic church, tha latter one being closer to the barracks. These two churches served for observing and firing activities. Machine-guns were mounted in the church towers. Also, use was made of the hospital - the Clinical Center of Vinkovci - to fire the Yugoslav National Army barracks and the village of Mirkovci, settled by Serbs, by planting a 120mm mortar in the hospital yard and yet another one on the hospital roof.

The members of the Croatian army put a Red Cross sign on some facilities in Vinkovci which did not serve for medical purposes: the bowling alley and the agriculture car park building, with an excellent view of the barracks, which made it easier to recourse mortar firing from the bowling alley yard upon the barracks; they also took action from the car park, using infantry armaments, recoilless cannon and cannon 30/2.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Croatian army and the local authorities of Vinkovci, led by the Vinkovci Commune mayor, Tihomir Zovak, who acted as the Chairman of the Crisis Headquarters.

EVIDENCE: Testimony made by witness Milan Malbaša, who happened to be at the Vinkovci barracks at the time.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VIII - 025

DESIGNATION OF THE CRIME: Destroying of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Rašćani, near Tomislavgrad (Duvno), on April 10, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Orthodox church in the Serbian village of Rašćani, consecrated to the Presentation of the Most Holy Mother of God, built in the 17th century on the foundations of a monastery, was mined and put on fire on April 10, the very day commemorating the setting up of the Independent State of Croatia, a quisling fabrication maintained during World War II. The church was entirely burnt in the fire, and what remains now is just its foundation and walls.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Soldiers of the Croatian army.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of the priest Branko Zelen, who lives the life of a refugee in Batajnica now.

Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

VIII - 026

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destroying of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments.

PLACE AND TIME: Tomislavgrad (Duvno), at the night of April 7/8, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At 11.30 p.m., priest Zelen was taken to the Parochial Home, Boriše Kovačevića street 36, which was searched without any written warrant; two TV sets, a video recorder, wireless and camera were carried away. He was taken to the Church of Saint Father Nikolaj, where he was ordered to open the gate, when submachine gun firing of the iconostasis started, with the icons overturning candlesticks, the holy throne and the altar, and throwing around holy books.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Soldiers of the Croat Army:

1. Ivan Krišto, alias "Dugonjče"
2. Babić
3. Drago Letica
4. Antiša Zlatonić
5. Zoran Marinić
6. Unidentified member of the Croatian Army

EVIDENCE: Testimony of Branko Zelen, priest, who is a refugee in Batajnica at present.

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YU/SC 780-92/DOC-3/E

IX. ETHNIC CLEANSING

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 030

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Orahovica, Croatia, early 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) came to power, the Serb inhabitants of Orahovica were subjected to daily intimidation by telephone calls, whereby they were threatened and told that because they were Serbs, they had to leave Orahovica; they were being arrested and harassed, but after the murder of Miodrag Muselinović and his wife Milica and Desa Nikolić, the entire Serb population had to flee, and after that, the houses of the following Serb-owners were mined and torn down: Milan and Katica Stevanović, Branko Radunić, Branislav Mitrović, Steva Kurbalija, Miloš Šerbedžija, Jovan Cvjetić, etc.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The authorities of the Republic of Croatia and the local leadership of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ).

EVIDENCE: The witness's statement filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

NOTE: Addition to the reports: IX - 011 and I - 067

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 031

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Sotin near Vukovar, June 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Houses owned by the following Serbs were mined and destroyed: Slobodan Kovačević, Duško Drača, Vinko Trkulja, N. Torbica, restaurants "Kornakum" owned by Stevan Teofanović and "Zrmanja" owned by Biserka.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ):

1. Josip Radočaj,
2. Josip Horvatić,
3. Franja Krčak,
4. "Cikoja",
5. Nedeljko Krajnović,
6. Ivica Pavlović, and
7. Ivica Pavletić, all from Sotin.

EVIDENCE: The witness's statement filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

NOTE: Addition to the report IX - 003

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Yu/sc 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 032

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Duzluk, near Orahovica, Croatia, during 1991 and in early 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After he was threatened, taken to the police station and subjected to different kinds of harassment, Simo Majstorović had to leave his house of 200 m2, together with his family, leaving behind, in his birthplace Duzluk, 20 sheep, five pigs and a cow, and flee to Serbia, after which, on February 1, 1992, his house was mined and torn down completely.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The authorities of the Republic of Croatia and members of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) in Orahovica.

EVIDENCE: Statement by Šimo Majstorović, filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 033

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Duzluk, near Orahovica, Croatia, during 1991 and in early 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) came to power, Vladimir Pavalić was called to the Orahovica police station for hearing, several times. Having realized the danger that he might be physically liquidated, he decided to leave the house in which he also had a restaurant and move to Tuzla, with his wife and daughter, in late summer 1991. When he returned to Orahovica to take some things from his house, he was arrested in Djakovo and transported to the Bjelovar camp, where he stayed until he was exchanged at the end of 1991, and has been a refugee in Serbia ever since. He learned that his house was mined in the night between 6 and 7 February 1992 and torn down completely.

EVIDENCE: Statement by Vladimir Bavlić, filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 034

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Duzluk, the Municipality of Orahovica, Croatia, during 1991 and in early 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Even though Milenko Vidović was born in Duzluk, where his ancestors had lived, when harassment of the Serbs started and when he learnt from a friend that he was going to be arrested, and mindful of the death of his own father, who was arrested and shot by the ustashi on April 17, 1941, together with a group of 27 other Serbs from the same village, he decided to flee to Serbia, with his wife and son. He left behind his 150m2 house, 5 hectares of land, his car and a trailer truck. After his departure, soldiers of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG) tore down his house completely with explosive, in the night between February 5 and 6, 1992, as well as the houses of his neighbors Vladimir Pavlić and Sima Majstorović, after which the ruins of the houses were removed by a construction machine provided by the ZNG soldiers, in order that "the Serbs would have no place to return to".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The authorities of the Republic of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: Statement by Milenko Vidović, filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 035

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Duzluk, the Municipality of Orahovica, Croatia, during 1991 and in January 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) came to power, sons of Milan Stevanović from Duzluk were harassed and, fearing the arrest and physical liquidation, in summer 1991, were forced to flee to Serbia, after which Milan Stevanović and his wife started to be threatened, day and night, by telephone and orally, to be told that they were going to be liquidated, which forced them to leave their home and birthplace Duzluk, after 30 and 25 years of work, respectively. They fled to Serbia on December 2, 1991. After their departure, their house was destroyed by explosive on January 27, 1992, the day of Serbian religious holiday St. Sava. At the same time, the house of their Serb neighbor Dragoljub Jovičić and his wife Dušanka was also destroyed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The authorities of the Republic of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: Statement by Milan Stevanović, filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 036

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Orahovica, Croatia, late 1991 and early January 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Although before the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) came to power Mara Vukosavljević and her husband Djura were neither members of any party nor quarreled with any Croats, being the Serbs, they were subjected to a continuing harassment by the Croatian National Guard (ZNG) and police (MUP), who also harassed even their two minor daughters. In late August 1991, they were, for that reason, forced to leave Orahovica and leave their 120 m2 house and 35 m2 restaurant to a married couple from Bosnia. The couple was ordered by the ZNG to leave in the night between February 6 and 7, 1992, and the house was then mined and destroyed completely.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The authorities of the Republic of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: Statements by witnesses Nada and Djura Vukosavljević, filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 037

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Čačinci, the Municipality of Orahovica, Croatia, late 1991 and early 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Even though he was born in Čačinci, where his ancestors had lived, after the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) came to power, Branko Gojić's family was subjected to continuing anonymous harassment by telephone. Croats, their acquaintances, as well as colleagues at work, stopped talking to them. On December 26, 1991, the second day of the Catholic Christmas, an unknown person threw a hand bomb in the entrance hall of the Gojić's house, at 20.45 hrs., which he immediately reported to the Orahovac Police Station. When the police arrived, they suggested Gojić to hide somewhere because he could not be protected. The following day, after he was told once again, at the Orahovac Police Station, that he could not be given protection and that he had better leave the village, he and his wife, with their 2 children, left their 85m2 home and everything they had worked for for 26 years. The reason more to make them leave was the fact that during the 1941-1945 war, the ustashi had killed a large number of Serbs in Čačinci and the surrounding area. After they left Čačinci, the house was mined on January 2, 1992, but was not torn down completely. Un unknown masked person came the next day, spilled an inflammable liquid over the ruins and everything burned down completely.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The authorities of the Republic of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: Testomony by the witness Branka Gojić, filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

NOTE: Addition to the report VII - 010.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 038

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Čačinci, the Municipality of Orahovica, Croatia, 31 December 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Houses of Boško Jovanović, Marino Radovanović and Milo Vukadinović, all Serbs by nationality, were mined and completely torn down. The wife of Milo Vukadinović lost her life on that occasion.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The authorities of the Republic of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: The witnesses' statements filed with the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 039

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Slavonski Brod, Croatia, July-September 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Lives and existence of Dušan Kostadinović and members of his family were threatened because he was President of the Serbian Democratic Party for Slavonski Brod. When militant groups of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) started persecuting Serbs, he had to flee to Bosanski Brod. His flat, where he lived with his family for 15 years, was moved in by force by Zdravko Kamenjar, employed at the Slavonski Brod Police Department. On September 4, 1991, his weekend-house in Brnovacko Brdo near Slvaonski Brod was mined and destroyed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The authorities of the Republic of Croatia members of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ).

EVIDENCE: The report submitted by Dušan Kostadinović to the Regional Public Prosecutor's Office in Slavonski Brod and the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Croatia, as well as his report to the Police Department in Slavonski Brod KU. 691/91 concerning the demolition of his weekend-house, to which their was no response.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 040

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Slavonski Brod, Croatia, May 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Extremist members of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) encouraged masses of demonstrators in Slavonski Brod to destroy and plunder, on a massive scale, Serb-owned trade and other shops and shop-windows of firm from Serbia. Serb houses were demolished, plundered and torn down. The attack was especially concentrated in the Slavonski Brod industrial zone called "Bjeliš", predominantly populated by the Serbs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) and the authorities of Slavonski Brod.

EVIDENCE: Report by Dušan Kostadinović, who had lived in Slavonski Brod before, but had to flee.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 041

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Slavonski Brod, Croatia, mid July 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Without any legal grounds, the police caught and imprisoned more than 90 citizens of Serb nationality, and planted mine fields around the Serb houses, especially in the community of "Bjeliš", which caused massive fleeing of the Serb population. On that occasion, Milenko Grošćanin, pensioner, was drenched with gasoline and burnt alive.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the authorities in Slavonski Brod.

EVIDENCE: Report by Dušan Kostadinović, who had lived in Slavonski Brod before, but had to flee.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 042

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Podaci, near Ploče, Croatia, during 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As a form of pressure, all Serbs, inhabitants of the village of Podaci, were circulated an anonymous letter with threatening contents, inviting them to close down their homes and leave Podaci for ever. The signature said: "Young Croats".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) from Podaci.

EVIDENCE: Report No. A-52/93 filed with the Fourth Regional Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 043

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Srebrenica, April-May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In spring 1992, the Serbs, inhabitants of Srebrenica and its surroundings, were subjected to genocide for the third time in this century. In 1914, 20 respectable Serbs from Srebrenica were tried "for treason", after which several thousand Serb families were expelled from Srebrenica. During II World War, the genocide against the Serbs was continued. The inscription on the monument built after II World War says that 145 Serbs were killed during the war; 36 of whom were children under 7 years of age. Under the Moslem pressure, the Serbs started to flee Srebrenica and its surrounding area in spring 1992, which culminated after May 8, when a Serb deputy in the then Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina Goran Zekić was killed in an ambush on the way to Srebrenica. After that, the remaining Serbs fled, and there are almost no more Serbs left in the town.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Democratic Action Party (SDA), and direct organizer of Goran Zekić's assassination:

1. Hakija Meholjić (son of Husein), from Srebrenica, the former police commander and other members of the Moslem armed formations. Direct perpetrators:

2. Osman Osmanović,
3. Safet Mujgić and
4. Dževad Osmanović

EVIDENCE: The data collected by Milivoje Ivanišević, collaborator of the Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 044

DESIGNATION OF CRIME : Ethnic Cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Blječeva, Commune of Bratunac, May 6,1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On Saint patron day, Djurdjevdan,a Serbian religions holiday members of the Moslem armed forces assisted by the Moslem inhabitants of this village, majority of the village population is Muslim carried out a general attack on the Serb homes and killed the following persons:

1) Kosana, Novak, Zekić,(1928), who was slandered
2) Milan, Milko, Zekić, and
3) Gojko, Lazar, Jovanović (1917)

On that occasion property belonging to Serbs was plundered and spread about the near by Moslem villages, while houses were burned. The remaining Serbian population left the village and is now living in exile.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem formations including:

1) Hasib Ibrahimović, leader
2) Fuzo Dželić,
3) Meho Ćosić
4) Ismet Jašarević,
5) Šećir Memišević,
6) Ibran Muratović, and others

EVIDENCE: Information of the associate of the Committee, Milivoje Ivanišević

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 045

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic Cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Gniona, village near Gostilj, Commune of Srebrenica, May 6, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On Patron Saint's Day, Djurdjevdan, a Serbian religious holiday, Moslem armed forces waged an armed attack on this Serbian village from a Moslem village Potočana. The following persons were killed:

1. Lazar, Milivoje, Simić, born in 1936, from Studenica, who was visiting his friends for Patron Saint's Day and

2. Radojko, Rajko, Milojković, born in 1928 from Gniona, who was celebrating Djurdjevdan. Milojković was burned alive in his home.

First, Naser Orić introduced himself to the Serbs over a megaphone saying: "This is Naser Orić speaking....." The property was plundered, and the village was burned down. That was the first village in the Commune of Srebrenica that was burned down and leveled with the ground.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem armed formations under the command of :

1. Naser Orić, born in 1967, in the village of Potočari, Commune of Srebrenica, of father Džemal, and:

1) Rifat Korović,
2) Ibro Mukanović.
3) Ibro Osmanović,
4) Behadin Mujkanović, and others.

EVIDENCE: Statement of witnesses Marko Slijepčević and Milandin Vujadinović.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 046

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic Cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Oparci, village near Brezovica, Commune of Srebrenica, June 1, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Moslem Army from the village of Brezovica and other neighboring villages attacked the small village of Oparci and killed six persons of Serbian nationality:

1) Dragić, Dragutin, Ilić (1939),
2) brothers Ratko Ilić (1942) and Uglješa Ilić (1939), of father Momčilo,
4) Živojin, Cvijetin,Petrović,(1917)
5) Milorad, Drago, Petrović (1923)
6) Dikosava, Drago, Petrović (1932), who was slandered.

At the same time all of the 22 Serbian houses were burned down.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem Army headed by:

1) Akif Ustić and
2) Huso Salihović
3) Hajrudin Halihodžić
4) Abudla Adžić, called "Dule" from Brezovica
5) Sevdalija Begić from Pirići,
6) Velkaz Husić,

EVIDENCE: Statement of Miloje Petrović, witness from the village of Oparac.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 047

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic Cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Rupovo Brdo (including hamlets: Žutići, Gligori, and Milinkovići), Commune of Milići - Vlasenica, June 10, 1992, between 04:50 and 13:00 hours.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: About 300 members of the Moslem Army carried out a general attack on the village where, at the time, there were 20 inhabitants, and killed five persons of Serbian nationality:

1) Koviljka Žugić (1922),
2) Relja, Marinko, Milinković (1941),
3) Radoje, Petar, Milinković (1952), and
4 & 5) married couple, Vojislav, Maksim, Milinković (1938) and his wife Mirjana Milinković (1939).

The remains of the married couple Milinković were found charred in their house. In the attack an old lady Vukica Milinković and Milomir Žugić were severely wounded, while the following persons are recorded missing (they were probably arrested and killed): Vlado, Mileta, Milinković (1948), Komljen, Miloš, Žugić (1925) and his son Trifko, Komljen, Žugić (1954).

The village was completely plundered and burned to ashes. In the fire 20 new houses, an elementary school, a workshop and the administration building of the "Birač" enterprise from Vlasenice were ruined.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem Armed forces led by:

1) Zulfo Tursinović from the village of Žedanjsko,
2) Ibrahim Ademović, called "Cakura" from Dilje,
3) Mujo Behtić, from Žutica,
4) Bećir Nekonić from Štedre,
5) Fadil Turković from Kupusno,

The following were recognized as direct perpetrators:

6) Hasan, Bega, Ademović'1937) from Dilje, Commune of Vlasenica,
7) Nedžad, Hasan, Ademović, (1970) from Dilje, Commune of Vlasenica,
8) Sulejman, Suljo, Vejzović (1969), from Jahovača Commune of Vlasenica,
9) Džemail, Omer, Jusufović (1966), from Nurić, Vlasenica,

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10) Zulfo, Mehmed, Memišević (1968), from Bešići, Vlasenica,
11) Ifet, Emin,malović (1967) from Džila, Commune of Vlasenica,
12) Sifet, Emin, Malović (1967), from Džile Commune of Vlasenica,
13) Azem, Mahmud, Memišević called "Faca" (1957) from Bešići, Commune of Vlasenica,
14) Alaga, Mešan, Bećirović(1967), from Pomoli, Commune of Vlasenica.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of witnesses Milojka Milinković, Aleksija Žugić and Husein Budić, photo-documentation, official report and minutes of the Police station in Milići.

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IX - 048

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic Cleansing.

TIME AND PLACE: Village of Ratkovići, Commune of Srebrenica, June 21, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Moslem armed forces attacked this Serb village and killed the following 18 inhabitants of Serb nationality:

1) Obren, Vojislav, Bogićević (1932),
2) Stanoje, Vladislav, Stanojević (1949),
3) Desanka, Rade, Stanojević who was burnt in her home,
4) Nikola, Todor, Stanojević (1958),
5) Radenko, Milorad, Stanojević (1940), whose throat was cut,
6) Vidosava, Luka, Djurić (1930),
7) Vidoje, Obrad, Rankić (1928),
8) Milutin, Obrad, Rankić (1944),
9) Ranko, Obrad, Rankić (1933),
10) Vinka, Filip, Maksimović (1927),
11) Dragomir, Milorad, Maksimović (1949),
12) Radomir, Milorad, Maksimović (1942),
13) Cvijeta, Rista, Milanović (1925),
14) Novka, Milorad, Pavlović (1945),
15) Zora, Drago, Prodanović (1941),
16) Živana, Petar, Prodanović (1966),
17) Milovan, Joso, Pavlović (1919) and
18) Milan, Stojan, Jakovljević (1920).

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem armed formations, members of the following families:

1) Poznanović,
2) Medić,
3) Podkorjenović,
4) Martić and
5) Osmanović, identified,
6) Mehmed called "Kadić" from Dedić and
7) Hajrudin Osmanović from Potkorjena, Commune of Srebrenica.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of witnesses Obren Pavlović and Zarije Prodavnović.

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IX - 049

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic Cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Loznica, Commune of Bratunac, during 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The village was attacked, plundered and burned on a number of occasions, and especially on June 28, and December 14,1992. In the attacks the following persons were killed by the members of the Moslem armed formations:

1) Nebojša, Petko, Vučetić (1972),
2) Jovan, Gavrilo, Milovanović (1930),
3) Srećko, Radivoj, Milovanović (1943),
4) Miloje, Mitar, Damljanović (1971),
5) Đordjo, Milisav, Filipović (1949),
6) Živan, Vladimir, Filipović (1954),
7) Verica, Živan, Filipović (1975),
8) Radovan, Milan, Lukić (1950),
9) Milenko, Nedeljko, Nikolić (1963),
10) Milorad, Mića, Rančević (1960),
11) Svetozar, Sreten, Vučetić (1957),
12) Jelena Stojanović (1952),
13) Jelena, Živojin, Stanojević (1953),
14) Drago, Miladin, Jovanović (1962),
15) Milica, Vidoje, Ilić (1972),
16) Todor, Milovan, Nikolić (1951),
17) Slavomir, Radivoje, Damnjanović (1971),
18) Nedeljko, Svetozar, Damnjanović (1959),
19) Dragan, Dragoljub, Filipović (1969),
20) Dragoljub, Milisav, Filipović (1942),
21) Milan, Petko, Jovanović (1948),
22) Djoko, Petko, Jovanović (1956),
23) Miloš, Veselin, Jovanović (1928),
24) Željko, Vojislav, Knežević (1966),
25) Kristina, Čedo, Lukić (1948),
26) Bojan Milkovski (1938),
27) Madjen, Božidar, Petrović (1958),
28) Miodrag, Bogdan, Petrović (1948),
29) Boro, Krsto, Todorović (1949),
30) Milenko, Radovan, Vučetić (1975) and
31) Radovan, Savo, Vučetić (1943).

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem armed formations:

1) Alija, Mujo, Ibrić, called "Kurta" from Ćirići,
2) Besim, Avdo, Salihović,
3) Hidan, Avdo, Salhović,
4) Rešid, Rahman, Sinanović,

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5) Sadik. Salih, Zukić,
6) Hajrudin, Alija, Begzadić,
7) Ramiz, Idriz, Kamenica,
8) Munib, Idriz, Kamenica,
9) Esma, Ibriša, Kiverić,
10) Hajrudin, Hilmo, Malagić,
11) Mithat, Ethem, Salihović from Biljača,
12) Adil, Avdo, Salihović,
13) Ethen, Ramo, Salihović,
14) Fikret, Ethem, Salihović,
15) Muriz, Rahman, Sinanović,
16) Rifet Salihović,
17) Ethem, Ramo, Salihović,
18) Mulija Žukić,
19) Rifet Daubašić,
20) Hasan Daubašić,
21) Mirsad Malagić,
22) Medo Malagić,
23) Senad Sinanović and
24) Omerović called "Miš".

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of witnesses Stanoje Milanović, Vitomir Vučetić, Zvonko Filipović, Mileva Milašinović, Slavko Matić, Nedja Petrović, Janja Simić and Stoja Petrović.

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IX - 050

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic Cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Brežani, Commune of Srebrenica, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This village which was inhabited by mostly Serbs was attacked by members of the Moslem army and killed 19 members of Serbian nationality:

1) Radovan, Djolo, Petrović (1923),
2) Miloš, Rado, Novaković (1956),
3) Dostana Lazić (1919),
4) Djuka; Pavle, Lazić (1935),
5) Vidoje, Pavle, Lazić (1937),
6) Kristina Lazić,
7) Milenko, Ilija, Dragičević (1974),
8) Ljubomir, Milenko, Josipović (1975),
9) Miloš, Vlado, Krstajić (1937),
10) Pera, Vlado, Krstajić (1935),
11) Stanko, Luka, Milošević,
12) Vidoje, Milovan, Milošević (1974),
13) Milivoje, Dragiša, Mitrović (1930),
14) Stanoje, Milivoje, Mitrović (1963),
15) Milisav, Mika, Rankić (1947),
16) Dragoslav, Milisav, Rankić (1974),
17) Mirko, Milisav, Rankić (1972),
18) Milomira, Vladislav, Stevanović (1946), and
19) Dragana, Stjepan, Stjepanović (1961).

Miloš Novaković was found with his head cut off, Vidoje Lazić was crucified and burned, while Kristina Lazić, Milisav Rankić, Dragoslav Rankić and Mirko Rankić were burned in their homes.

The village was burned down and destroyed.

200 cows and all other livestock was taken away.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem armed formations:

1) Hakija Mekoljić,
2) Akif Ustić,
3) Huso Halinović, and
4) Vehbija Jahić.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of witnesses: Milorad Marjanović, Milisav Marjanovič and Milivoje Ilič, all from the village of Brežani Tatomir

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IX - 051

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic Cleansing.

TIME AND PLACE: Village of Zagoni, Commune of Bratunac, July 5, and 12, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Members of the Moslem armed formations from the neighboring villages waged a number attacks on the village of Zagoni. The village was plundered and burned to ground. Especially tragic were the attacks waged on July 5, and 12, when the following persons were killed:

1) Ljubica, Milovan, Milošević (1939),
2) Miloš, Jovan, Milošević (1932),
3) Rada, Ilija, Milošević (1968),
4) Čedomir, Blagoje, Tanasijević (1942),
5) Rajko, Sreten, Gvozdenović (1927),
6) Dragoljub, Miladin, Gvozdenović (1954),
7) Blagoje, Milorad, Gvozdenović (1944),
8) Rada, Radoje, Gvozdenović (1973),
9) Mileva, Milorad, Dimitrić (1912),
10) Marko, Mitar, Dimitrić (1974),
11) Matija, Stevan, Jašinski (1940),
12) Miodrag, Ilija, Malović (1943),
13) Mihajlo, Jevta, Mihajlović (1951),
14) Dušanka Paunović (1954), killed with a hammer,
15) Milovan, Mirko, Dimitrić (1962),
16) Miodrag, Jakov, Jovanović (1952),
17) Dušan, Živojin, Milošević (1963),
18) Djordje, Aleksa, Milošević (1934),
19) Vidosav, Branko, Milošević (1968),
20) Dragiša, Milko, Milošević (1963) and
21) Miodrag, Milko, Milošević (1970).

The village was plundered and burned to ground.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: Members of the Moslem formations:

1) Muriz Muratović,
2) Meho Orić,
3) Idriz Muratović,
4) Muratović called "Špico", father Nurija,
5) Zulfo Tursunović, previouslu convicted for murder,
6) Ramo Babajić etc.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of witnesses: Miladin Gvozdenović Gvozdenović, Dragan Gvozdenovic, Goran Krstić and Dragoslav Malović, from Zagoni.

NOTE: Additional document No. I - 014 and IX - 051.

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IX - 052

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic Cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Krnjići, Commune of Srebrenica, July 5,1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Moslem armed formations attacked this village and killed 16 persons of Serbian nationality:

1) Boban, Spasoje, Lazarević (1965),
2) Sredoje, Nedeljko, Jovanović (1947),
3) Miroslav Jovanović,
4) Dragutin, Miloš, Dimitrijević (1961),
5) Srpsko, Novak, Aksić (1972),
6) Rade, Petko, Trimanović (1961),
7) Radoš, Mirko, Maksimović (1968),
8) Milenko, Risto, Maksimović,
9) Miloš, Ostoja, Milošević (1961),
10) Nebojša, Zoran, Milošević (1975),
11) Milja Milić,
12) Vaso Porača (1912), whose throat was cut,
13) Ilija Simić (1922),
14) Veljko, Milosav, Simić (1953),
15) Vlajko, Petar, Vladić (1934) and
16) Soka Vujić, stabbed with pitchfork.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR: Members of the Moslem armed formations.

EVIDENCE: Information supplied by the associate of the Committee, Božidar Ivanišević.

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IX - 053

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic Cleansing

TIME AND PLACE: Village of Zalazje, Commune of Srebrenica, July 12, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Moslem armed formations under the command of Naser Orić surrounded the village and killed the following persons:

1) Svetozar, Cvijetin, Lakić (1951),
2) Dušan, Slobodan, Blagojević (1946),
3) Radinka, Dragomir, Cvjetinović (1952),
4) Ivan, Ranko, Cvjetinović (1953),
5) Svetislav, Tadija, Dragićević (1949),
6) Željko, Milorad, Giljević (1970),
7) Nedeljko, Desimir, Gligić (1948),
8) Ljubisav, Nikola, Gligorić (1962),
9) Aleksa, Miloš, Gordić (1955),
10) Slobodan, Milan, Ilić (1946),
11) Milisav, Sreten, Ilić (1957),
12) Luka, Ljubomir, Jeremić (1927),
13) Ratko, Miloš, Jeremić (1969),
14) Marko, Ratko, Jeremić (1965),
15) Radovan, Ratko, Jeremić (1963),
16) Milovan, Mališa, Lazarević (1946),
17) Momir, Stanko, Lazarević (1955),
18) Branislav, Aleksandar, Pavlović (1947),
19) Gojko, Jugoslav, Petrović (1963),
20) Dragomir, Borisav, Rakić (1957),
21) Svetozar, Cvijetin, Rakić (1951),
22) Momčilo, Ljubomir, Rakić (1949),
23) Miodrag, Ljubomir, Rakić (1959),
24) Mile, Momčilo, Rakić (1966),
25) Branko, Gojko, Simić (1959),
26) Petko, Gojko, Simić (1963),
27) Miladin, Vojin, Stanojević (1929),
28) Miroljub, Radivoje, Todorović (1961),
29) Radivoje, Bogoljub, Tomić (1950),
30) Miladin, Rade, Tubić (1955),
31) Radislav, Radovan, Vasiljević (1965),
32) Radisav, Radovan, Vasiljević (1965),
33) Boško, Živojin, Vujadinović (1951),
34) Vaso, Živojin, Vujadinović (1954),
35) Nedeljko, Bogdan, Vujadinović (1947),
36) Dragomir, Milovan, Vujadinović (1947),
37) Milovan, Slavoljub, Vujadinović (1948),
38) Dušan, Vaso, Vujadinović (1940),

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INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem Army under the command of:

1) Naser Orić, (1967) in Potočari, Commune Srebrenica, father Džemal.
2) Zulfo Tursunović,
3) Akif Ustić,
4) Hakija Meholjić etc.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of witness Velisav Vasić from Zalazje.

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IX - 054

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Magašić, Commune of Bratunac, July 20 and 25, 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This village is populated with approximately an equal number of Serbs and Moslems. The Serbian part of the village was attacked on several occasions, and the most severe attacks were launched on July 20 and 25, 1992.

On that occasion the following persons were killed:

1) Stojan, Živorad, Popović (1967)
2) Živko, Vojislav, Cvjetinović (1950)
3) Ljiljana, Dušan, Ilić (1975)
4) Zorka, Marko, Ilić (1947)
5) Milenija, Milorad, Ilić (1944)
6) Ljubinka, Petar, Ilić (1952)
7) Marjan, Radomir, Ilić (1963)
8) Ljubica, Miloš, Milanović (1929)
9) Blagoje, Pera, Popović (1907)
10) Ljeposava, Rista, Popović (1919)
11) Ljubica, Živorad, Mirković (1942)
12) Cvijetin, Nikolija, Djuričić

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem army:

1) Meho, Junuz, Osmanović (1960), From Magašić
2) Šaban Osmanović
3) Ćamil Hasanović
4) Senahid Avdić
5) Ramo Babajić from Glogova
6) Hajrudin Osmanović
7) Nedžib Osmanović
8) Mehidin Smajlović, etc.

EVIDENCE: Recorded statements by witnesses Vinko Božić, Radomir Ilić, Rosa Božić, Milka Božić and Radivoje Živković

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IX - 055

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Ježestica, Commune of Bratunac, August 8, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The first attack on this village which is one of the largest Serb villages in the vicinity of Bratunac, which had 502 inhabitants according to the 1991 census, took place on August 8, when 55 Serb houses were set fire to and the following villagers killed:

1) Vojin, Rada, Bogićević (1929),
2) Andjelko, Ljubomir, Mladjenović (1965), buried without his head which was cut off and taken away. This was done by Kemal Mehmedović.
3) Dragan, Ljubomir, Mladjenović (1960),
4) Savka, Obren, Mladjenović (1931),
5) Sreten, Miloš, Ranković (1962),
6) Milan, Vlado, Ranković (1935),
7) Savka, Nedeljko, Stjepanović (1951),
8) Milosav, Obrad, Stjepanović (1919), and
9) Srbo, Savan, Djurić (1944).

The larger part of the village was plundered and burned.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1) Enver Alispahić,
2) Hamdija Alispahić,
3) Husein Ademović,
4) Ibrahim Mandžić,
5) Sadik Ademović,
6) Bekta Kamenica,
7) Džemail Kamenica,
8) Avdo Kamenica, from Jaglić,
9) Ramiz Kamenica, from Jaglić,
10) Munib Kamenica, from Jaglić,
11) Kemal Mehmedović, called "Kemo" from Pale, Srebrenica,
12) Husa Zukić,
13) Mustafa Zukić,
14) Kemal Mehmedović, etc.

EVIDENCE: Statements of witnesses: Rade Stjepanović and Veljko Jovanović, reports on post mortem examinations of the Health Center of Bratunac, Official Note of the Department of Public Security of Bratunac.

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IX - 056

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Ježestica, Commune of Bratunac, January 7, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the remaining part of the village which was not burned down during the first attack, on the Orthodox Christmas on January 7, the following were killed:

1) Radomir, Vujadin, Jovanović (1959),
2) Boško, Mika, Djukanović (1928),
3) Nevenka, Rista, Djukanović (1946),
4) Ivan, Vlada, Djukanović (1954), and
5) Krsto, Vlada, Djukanović.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Besides Naser Orić, who commanded the armed Moslem forces the following participated:

2) Zulfo Tursunović,
3) Ferid Hodžić,
4) Bećir Mekanić,
5) Bajro Osmanović, called "Miš",
6) Nedžad Bektić,
7) Hakija Meholjić,
8) Veiz Habić,
9) Nezir Zebrić,
10) Nezir Ahmetović,
11) Mustafa Golić,
12) Esma Kiverić,
13) Mirsad Sulejmanović,
14) Muhamed Čikarić,
15) Šemsudin Salihović,
16) Sulejman Mujčinović,
17) Junuz Mehić,
18) Ejup Golić, called "Ljubo",
19) Fikret Mustafić,
20) Murat Avdić,
21) Muhamed Jahić,
22) Murat Durić,
23) Munib Bećirović,
24) Fadil Šahbaz,
25) Šaban Muminović,
26) Mušan Osmanović,
27) Zaim Mehić,
28) Meho Alić,
29) Abid Orlović.

EVIDENCE: Statements by Rade Stjepanović and Veljko Jovanović.

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IX - C57

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Podravanje, Commune of Milići (previously Srebrenica), September 24, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After several provocative attacks during the summer period, this ethnically purely Serbian village, among the largest in the Commune, was sieged by the members of the Moslem armed formations, on which occasion the following persons were killed:

1) Vojin, Miloje, Jovanović (1922),
2) Svetozar, Miloje, Jovanović (1933),
3) Rado, Obrad, Lazarević (1917),
4) Mileva Petrović (1948),
5) Milomir, Marko, Petrović (1951),
6) Mihajlo, Jova, Mitrović (1932),
7) Ruža Mitrović (1927),
8) Drago, Marko, Mitrović (1925),
9) Radovan, Andjelko, Marinković (1938),
10) Milovan, Miloš, Marinković (1955),
11) Rade, Miloš, Marinković (1961),
12) Dikosava Marinković (1938),
13) Miloš Marinković (1935),
14) Miladin, Milisav, Perendić (1924),
15) Tomislav, Savkan, Perendić (1932),
16) Stanko, Blagoje, Perendić (1935),
17) Spasenija, Bogdan, Perendić (1932),
18) Mitar, Cvijetin, Šarac (1963),
19) Dušan, Veselin, Šarac (1964),
20) Mirjana Šarac (1943),
21) Milan, Manojlo, Šarac (1929),
22) Gojko, Marko, Tomić (1930),
23) Mihajlo, Marko, Tomić (1941),
24) Milijan, Miloš, Gasić (1921),
25) Milisav Vasić,
26) Slaviša Nikolić (1960),
27) Dragan Nikolić (1960),
28) Nebojša Pavlović (1971),
29) Rade Mudrinić (1961),
30) Borica Mitić (1947) and
31) Djuradj Bogdanović.

Many of them were killed by being burnt alive, some by having their stomacs ripped, their heads cut off, their throats cut, or by being battered with dull objects. Individual victims were found with some parts of their body or extremities missing.

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Along with these villagers, some volonteers, who had made an attempt to defend the village, were killed also.

Subsequently, the village was looted, over 70 houses were burnt down, as well as the elementary school building, the culture center building, a store, a workshop and the Mine Administration building. Some 800 heads of neat cattle were plundered, along with 1000 sheep, 400 swine etc.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: The Moslem armed formations, consisting of:

1) Hasan, Mahmud, Hirkić, from Kutezero near Srebrenica,
2) Šaban Delić, from Kutezero, Srebrenica,
3) Osman Mémić,
4) Sabrija Ajkić, from Kutezero, Srebrenica,
5) Hamed, Mehmed, Hasanović, from Budja, Srebrenica,
6) Ibrahim Ademović, called "Cakura", from Djula, Vlasenica,
7) Meho Hirkić, from Kutezero, Srebrenica,
8) Osman, Adem, Ademović (1937), from Dilj, Vlasenica,
9) Sabid Ajkić, from Kutezero, Srebrenica,
10) Ramiz Delić, from Kutezero, Srebrenica,
11) Alija Hirkić, called "Kiljara", from Kutezero, Srebrenica,
12) Ibro Delić, from Kutezero, Srebrenica,
13) Adem, Šaban, Palilć (1958), from Kivače, Han Pijesak,
14) Kemal, Mustafa, Mehmetović, called "Kema", (1962), from Pale, Srebrenica,
15) Medo Begić, from Slapovići, Srebrenica,
16) Osman, called "Ćlimonja", from Ljeskovik, Srebrenica,
17-18) "Dule" and "Beli", other names unknown,
19-20) Islam and his brother Osman from Srebrenica,
21) "Mandža" from Potočari.

In charge of the attack:

22) Naser, Džemal, Orić (1967) from Potočari, Srebrenica, and
23) Zulfo Tursunović, from Sućesko, Srebrenica.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies by witnesses Draginja Tomić, Milojka Marinković, Veselin Šarac, Vojin Šarac and Miodrag Perendić, and the film tapes shot during the investigation process.

NOTE: Addition to the report No. I - 095.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 058

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Bračan, Commune of Milići, the regional road Milići-Srebrenica, on September 24 and December 3, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The first attack on the surface bauxite mine which is of particular significance, in an area settled by the Serbs, guarded by professional guards, was carried out on September 24, and repeated on December 3.

On the first occasion, soldiers belonging to the Moslem military formations arrived in a tank and killed the following guards who had believed that these were Serbian army soldiers:

1) Milivoje, Todor, Sušić (1958),
2) Slavko, Božidar, Šalipurović (1971),
3) Slavko, Mitar, Gordić (1958),
4) Vidoje, Milorad, Šalipurović (1960),
5) Zoran, Nedjo, Lalović (1961),
6) Mijodrag, Mijat, Gligorović (1956) and
7) Rajko, Radojko, Pantić (1943).

Some of them were crushed with the tank, some others were slaughtered or killed with a dull object.

On the second occasion, the guard

8) Željko Milić

was killed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem military formations, under the command of:

1) Naser Orić,
2) Zulfo Tursunović,
3) Bećir Mekanić.
4) Ibrahim, called "Cakura", Ademović and
5) Mujo Bektić, from Podgaj, Commune of Srebrenica.

Immediate executors were also:

6) Safet, Jašar, Omerović, called "Miš" (1971), from Voljavica, Commune Bratunac,
7) Džemo, Omer, Muratović, from Nurići, Vlasenica,
8) Muhidin, Osman, Osmanović, called "Braco", from Štetrići, Commune Vlasenica,
9) Edin Avdić,
10) Hasan Hasanović, /...

11) Smail Omerović, called "Ferda",
12) Mevludin Omerović, called "Piki",
13) Mevludin Sulejmanović,
14) Jusuf Sulejmanović,
15) Šefket Sulejmanović,
16) Hajro Ekmić,
17) Dževad Ekmić,
18) Mithad Ekmić,
19) Ramiz Ekmić,
20) Mevludin Malnić,
21) Ramiz Avžić,
22) Ibrahim Salčinović,
23) Murat Salčinović,
24) Sulejman Suljić and others.

EVIDENCE: Files of the Public Security station at Milići and the war hospital at Milići, as well as the captured Register of the Moslems who participated in the attack.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 059

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Fakovići, Commune of Bratunac, October 5, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the assault of this village, mostly populated by the Serbs, the Moslem military formations killed 17 local people, looted the village, put its houses on fire, and desecrated the local church.

The following persons were killed:

1) Desanka, Radoje, Božić (1924),
2) Olga, Milovan, Marković (1935),
3) Slavka, Milovan, Marković (1931),
4) Ćuba Nikolić,
5) Danilo Djurić (1940),
6) Miroslav, Milan, Ivanović (1973),
7) Radoje, Sava, Marković (1941),
8) Radomir, Steva, Marković (1939),
9) Petko, Milovan, Nikolić (1954),
10) Milovan, Sreten, Nikolić (1923),
11) Radovan, Jova, Savić (1965),
12) Milomir, Blagoje, Subotić (1959),
13) Milovan, Vlade, Djokić (1936),
14) Sreten, Mileta, Djokić (1938),
15) Djoko, Nedeljko, Djokić (1955),
16) Svetozar, Sreten, Djokić (1965) and
17) Vidoje, Radovan, Djukić (1954).

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem military formations under the command of:

1) Naser, Džemal, Orić, born in 1967.

The following persons took part in the attack:

2) Akif Uskić,
3) Esma Kiverić,
4) Nasir Mamuitović,
5) Ibrahim Mukić and others.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies by witnesses Draga Žikić, Vidosava Perić, Dušica Jokić, Stanka Ignjatović and Ikonija Savić.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 060

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Boljevići, Commune of Bratunac, October 5, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The village had been abandoned by almost all the Serbian villagers due to constant threats made by Islamic nationalists. It was only the elderly who remained, to guard their households and feed their and their neighbours' livestock. On the occasion of the attack, the following were killed:

1) Milja Despotović,
2) Petra Prodanović (1927),
3) Stojka, Jovan, Stjepanović (1922),
4) Stanija Vasić (1930),
5) Radovan, Sreta, Djukić (1922),
6) Milutin, Ljubisav, Ristić (1940),
7) Zarija, Novica, Ristić (1928) and
8) Vladan, Manojlo, Vasić (1929).

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem military formations,

1) Nasir Mamutović,
2) Ibraim Mujkić,
3) Aris Ridjić and others.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witnesses Radovan Ristić and Stojan Djokić.

NOTE: Addition to the report under I - 085.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 061

DESIGNATION OF THE CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Bjelovac, Commune of Bratunac, December 14, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Moslem military formations made a general assault on the village and, as a consequence, it suffered immense material and human losses, to the extent that, at present, it is completely abandoned and deserted.

The following villagers were killed during the assault:

1) Zlatan, Milenko, Bogićević (1975),
2) Miodrag, Ilija, Cvijić (1972),
3) Slobodan, Vitomir, Vitorović,
4) Stevo, Nedjo, Filipović (1951),
5) Milisav, Ilija, Ilić (1957),
6) Milun, Mićo, Ilić (1939),
7) Zlata, Miloš, Jovanović (1911),
8) Radenka Jovanović (1974),
9) Vida, Radivoje, Lukić (1933),
10) Miroslav Marinčević (1965),
11) Radivoje, Ilija, Matić (1937),
12) Gordana, Radivoje, Matić (1967),
13) Snežana, Radivoje, Matić (1965),
14) Mirko, Petko, Miladinović (1971),
15) Čedo, Petko, Miladinović (1975),
16) Slavko, Čede, Milutinović (1963),
17) Slobodan, Ratko, Nedeljković (1970),
18) Mirko, Krsto, Petrović (1920),
19) Mirko, Milan, Petrović (1972),
20) Mitar, Ostoja, Savić (1954),
21) Radovan, Sreten, Tanasić (1923),
22) Rajko, Žika, Tomić (1955),
23) Milorad, Živorad, Tošić (1972) and
24) Zoran, Tomislav, Trišić (1968).

This assault was made simultaneously with the assault on the neighbouring villages.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem armed formations consisting of:

1) Alija Ibrić, called "Kurta",
2) Hidan Salihović,
3) Besim Salihović,
4) Rešid Sinanović,
5) Sadik Zukić,

/...

6) Hariś Ahmetović, called "Hari",
7) Hajrudin Bedžadić,
8) Džemail Kamenica,
9) Ramiz Kamenica,
10) Munib Kamenica,
11) Esma Kiverić,
12) Hajrudin Malagić,
13) Mithat Salihović,
14) Adil Salihović,
15) Edhem Salihović,
16) Fikret Salihović,
17) Muriz Sinanović,
18) Rifet Salihović,
19) Edhem Salihović,
20) Mulija Zukić.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies made by witnesses Borka Petrović, Slavoljub Rankić and Mira Filipović.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 062

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Sikirić, Commune of Bratunac, December 14, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This village had a Moslem majority population, an attack was launched on Serbian villagers, on which occasion the following villagers were killed:

1) Živojin, Blagoje, Ilić (1928),
2) Radojka, Kosta, Ilić (1935),
3) Desimir, Nikodin, Matić (1928),
4) Radovan, Bogosav, Mitrović (1948),
5) Srećko, Bogosav, Mitrović (1946),
6) Milomir, Bogoljub, Nedeljković (1940),
7) Ljubisav, Obrad, Nedeljković (1925),
8) Ratko, Svetislav, Nedeljković (1946),
9) Slobodan, Miladin, Petrović (1976),
10) Dušan, Rade, Prodanović (1931),
11) Obrenija, Miladin, Rankić (1934),
12) Zlatan, Ranko, Simić (1961),
13) Živadin, Svetolik, Simić (1946),
14) Radisav, Svetolik, Simić (1937),
15) Grozdana, Vasilije, Simić (1931),
16) Dragiša, Branko, Stevanović (1966),
17) Radenko, Sava, Stojanović (1973),
18) Milomir, Ljubisav, Tanasić (1939),
19) Milan, Petar, Tanasić (1957),
20) Obrenija, Obrad, Trišić (1931),
21) Novak, Srećko, Vuksić (1931).

The Serbian households were looted and burnt down.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem armed formations, who made the attack on the villages of Loznica and Bjelovac:

1) Alija, Mujo, Ibrić, called "Kurta",
2) Besim, Avdo, Salihović,
3) Kidan, Avdo, Salihović,
4) Rešid, Rahman, Sinanović,
5) Sadik, Salih, Zukić,
6) Hajrudin, Alija, Begzadić,
7) Ramiz, Idriz, Kamenica,
8) Munib, Idriz, Kamenica,
9) Esma, Ibiš, Kiverić,
10) Hajrudin, Halim, Malagić,
11) Mithat, Edhem, Salihović,
12) Adil, Avdo, Salihović,

/...

13) Ethem, Ramo, Salihović,
14) Fikret, Ethem, Salihović,
15) Muriz, Rahman, Sinanović,
16) Rifet Salihović,
17) Mulija Zukić,
18) Rifet Daubašić,
19) Hasan Daubašić,
20) Mirsad malagić,
21) Medo Malagić,
22) Senad Sinanović,
23) Omerović, called "Miš",
23) Hijaz Ahmetović, called "Hari" and others.

EVIDENCE: Testimony made by witnesses Milisav Nikolić, Gvozdenija Matić, Ratko Nikolić, Predrag Nedeljković and Radojko Prodanović.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 063

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Kravica, Commune of Bratunac, January 7, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Under the command of Naser Orić, the members of the Moslem armed forces surrounded this purely Serbian village on Christmas, the greatest Christian Orthodox holiday. The attack was carried out by approximately 1,000 persons. The village was totally plundered and burned to the ground and the following persons were killed:

1) Miladin, Dušan, Dolijanović (1963)
2) Negoslav, Mikailo, Erić
3) Kristina, Nikola, Erić
4) Pajkan, Paja, Gavrić (1963)
5) Milovan, Teodosije, Nikolić (1946)
6) Risto, Kosta, Popović (1920)
7) Kostadin, Risto, Popović (1947)
8) Milan, Radovan, Stevanović (1973)
9) Slobodan, Jovan, Bogićević (1947)
10) Mara Božić (1909)
11) Stevo, Stojan, Božić (1951)
12) Novica, Slobodan, Bogićević (1976)
13) Krsto, Dušan, Lazić (1933)
14) Miladin, Drago, Momčilović (1935)
15) Vaso, Marko, Nikolić (1920)
16) Mitar, Cvijan, Nikolić (1927)
17) Ljubica Opačkić (1918)
18) Božo, Drago, Radović (1943)
19) Radenko, Ljuba, Radović (1974)
20) Dragan, Radosav, Radović (1968)
21) Vaskrsije, Djordje, Radović (1956)
22) Ratko, Todor, Višnjić (1949)
23) Tankosava, Vasilije, Stevanović (1938)
24) Lazar, Kostadin, Veselinović (1935)
25) Radoje, Radovan, Pavlović (1936)
26) Mile, Sava, Saveljić (1964)
27) Vladimir, Stojan, Stojanović (1915)
28) Stanoje, Stanko, Djokić (1942)

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Beside Naser Orić, who commanded the armed Moslem forces, the following persons participated:

2) Zulfo Tursunović
3) Ferid Hodžić
4) Bećir Mekanić
5) Bajro Osmanović, called "Miš" (Mouse)
6) Nedžad Bektić

/...

7) Hakija Meholjić
8) Veiz Habić
9) Nezir Zebrić
10) Hefik Ahmetović
11) Mustafa Golić
12) Esma Kiverić
13) Mirsad Sulejmanović
14) Muhamed Čikarić
15) Šemsudin Salihović
16) Sulejman Mujčinović
17) Junuz Mehić
18) Ejup Golić, called "Ljubo"
19) Fikret Mustafić
20) Murat Avdić
21) Muhamed Jahić
22) Murat Durić
23) Munib Bećirović
24) Fadil Šahbaz
25) Šaban Muminović
26) Mušan Osmanović
27) Zaim Mehić
28) Meho Alić
29) Abid Orlović

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of the witnesses: Rajko Nikolić, Milorad Nikolić and others.

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Yu/SC-780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 064

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Ćosići, Commune of Skelani, January 16, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the attack on this purely Serbian village all the mobile property was plundered and the immobile property burned down. Apart from several tens of the wounded, the following persons were killed:

1) Novąk, Radisav, Rakić (1953)
2) Dragomir, Jova, Rakić (1953)
3) Milomir, Jova, Rakić (1957)
4) Radiša, Slavko, Rakić (1961)
5) Dragomir, Marjan, Rakić (1940)
6) Mile, Dika, Ivanović (1952)
7) Predrag, Mile, Ivanović (1973)
8) Želimir, Milutin, Ivanović (1968)
9) Žarko, Milenko, Pavlović (1938)
10) Milorad, Čeda, Trifunović (1958)
11) Tadija, Milorad, Rakić (1930)
12) Damljan, Žika, Maksimović (1934)
13) Andjelko, Svetozar, Pavlović (1914)
14) Vidosava Trifunović (1915) and
15) Nebojša, Predrag, Ilić (1969)

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Beside Naser Orić, who lead the attack of the armed Moslem forces, the following persons participated amongst others:

2) Sakib Tršić
3) Ibro Dedić
4) Nusret Sulejmanović

EVIDENCE: Information from Milivoje Ivanišević, collaborator of the Committee.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 065

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Kušići, Commune of Skelani, January 16, 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A general attack was launched on this village populated by Serbs which is among the largest villages in the former Commune of Srebrenica, whereby all the mobile property was plundered and the buildings burned down. 20 people were killed at that, 17 of them in the hamlet of Kušići and three in Žabokvići. The following persons were killed:

1) Radivoje Mitrović (1942)
2) Milija, Mitar, Jakovljević (1957)
3) Mirko, Maksim, Mitrović (1939)
4) Milenko, Milan, Jakovljević (1946)
5) Novak, Cvetko, Ristić (1951)
6) Vladislav, Lazar, Ristić (1947)
7) Ilija Milanović (1922)
8) Rado Ristić (1920)
9) Dušanka Milanović (1920)
10) Milenko, Stanoje, Todorović (1928)
11) Nikola, Jova, Živanović (1921)
12) Milenija Janković (1963)
13) Radinka Mitrović (1946)
14) Milenka Ristić (1930)
15) Ivanka Ristić (1950)
16) Mitra, Novak, Ristić (1974)
17) Mićo, Novak, Ristić (1977)
18) Milenko, Andjelko, Jakovljević (1957)
19) Savo, Milovan, Maksimović (1932)
20) Rosa Nedjić (1933)

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem armed forces, under the command of Naser Orić, born in 1967 in Potočara, the Commune of Srebrenica, by father Džemal, and among the leaders were the following:

2) Nusret Sulejmanović
3) Sakib Tršić
4) Ibro Dedić, and others.

EVIDENCE: Information supplied by Milivoje Ivanišević, collaborator of the Committee.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 066

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Skelani, January 16, 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: An attack was launched on Skelani which used to be the municipal seat with predominantly Moslem population and surrounded by Serbian villages, as part of the overall attack on the neighbouring Serbian settlements. The Serbian houses were plundered and whatever could not be taken away was burned.

During the attack, the following persons were killed by the Moslems:

1) Marko, Sava, Milanović (1954)
2) Aleksa, Draža, Gligić (1968)
3) Šćepo, Sima, Janjić (1947)
4) Simo, Pera, Janjić (1948)
5) Milan, Miloš, Milovanović (1967)
6) Milun, Radenko, Marković (1970)
7) Dragan, Stojan, Dimitrijević (1965)
8) Radovan, Dragan, Simić (1966)
9) Dragoje, Boriša, Milošević (1960)
10) Vlado, Sava, Mijatović (1966)
11) Andja, Sima, Janjić (1927)
12) Gordana, Ostoja, Sekulić (1966) and
13) Aleksandar, Tomislav, Dimitrijević (1987)

At the same time, the Serbian houses were plundered and burned down.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem armed forces under the command of Naser Orić, among them the following:

2) Ibro Dedić
3) Nusret Sulejmanović
4) Sakib Tršić, and others

EVIDENCE: Information supplied by Milivoje Ivanišević, collaborator of the Committee.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 067

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Vandžići, the Commune of Milići, February 8, 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This Serbian village was attacked by the Moslem armed forces who killed the following persons:

Married couple: 1) Marko, Kostadin, Došić (1934)
2) Manija Došić (1939).

Several houses and other buildings were burned down during the attack.

The mobile property was plundered and whatever could not be looted was destroyed by being set on fire.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Moslem armed forces under the command of Ferid, Avdo, Hodžić (1959) from Drum, Vlasenica:

2) Šabanija Hakić
3) Ramiz, Hakija, Mehmedović (1971) from Rovaš, Vlasenica
4) Ibro, Haban, Sulejmanović, called "Inc" (1957), from Rovaš, Vlasenica
5) Habaz, Rahman, Bećirović, (1966), from Nedeljište, Vlasenica
6) Safet, Nezir, Bećirović (1966), from Nedeljište, Vlasenica
7) Mehmedalija, Meho, Bećirović (1970), from Nedeljište, Vlasenica
8) Ibro, Bukljan, Šiljković (1966), from Nedeljište, Vlasenica
9) Ibro, Sulejman, Aljukić (1954), from Nedeljište, Vlasenica
10) Bećir, Jakub, Mekanić (1957), from Bekić, Vlasenica, commander of the 1st Cer Regiment

EVIDENCE: Testimonies of the witnesses: Sreten Došić, Halil Bećirović and Mirsad Sulejmanović.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 068

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Split, middle of 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The flats in Split that belonged to Serbs were marked by special signs. All the Serbs were daily subjected to harassment and provocations of various kinds, from being spat at in public, to having their car tyres punctured, to unnecessary ID checks, to being called by insulting names of "Chetnik", "invaders", etc. Thus, the flat of the witness was marked in the above mentioned way, and one night in mid-September 1991, around 1:20 a.m. when the witness was returning from downtown and was near his apartment, he saw an armed group of National Guard members shooting at his apartment from the street while another group was waiting at the front door. After that, the National Guard members burst into the flat and the flat was totally plundered, demolished and destroyed. Even the plumbing installations had been pierced by bullets so that the apartment was flooded thereafter. After a few days, the media in Split announced that the witness had been proclaimed a war criminal.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the National Guard headed by Perišić, called "Rambo", born in Dugo Selo near Klis.

EVIDENCE: Testimony of the witness, Milan Mićić, given on December 2, 1993.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 069

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Vrhnika, Slovenia, June 29, 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Around 3:00 a.m., members of the Territorial Defence of Slovenia burst into the building No. 5 and the neighbouring buildings in the Sixth of May Street and all the persons found therin were driven out. Those were mainly members of the families of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) personnel. Threatened by weapons, the above mentioned civilians were exposed to harassment and intimidation by repeatedly being lined-up, their IDs checked, constantly sworn at and insulted. There were threats that they would be liquidated.

Apparently, the purpose of this action was to intimidate the members of the families of JNA personnel so that they would leave the territory of Slovenia as soon as possible.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defence of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: The statement made by Rada Josifović.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 070

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubljana, Slovenia, June 26, 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Territorial Defence of Slovenia, armed to the teeth, surrounded the Zvezda Colony in Ljubljana where mostly the families - women and children - of the officers and JNA personnel resided, the officers and personnel having been trapped in their barracks at the time. By such demonstration of armed force and restrictions of movement (no entry or exit was allowed from the Colony), accompanied with aggressive propaganda in the media, the civilians were intimidated and exposed to pressure intended to achieve a specific goal - to make them leave the territory of Slovenia.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Members of the Territorial Defence of Slovenia.

EVIDENCE: The statement made by Zoran Ilić.

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Yu/SC 780-92/Doc-3/S

IX - 071

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

TIME AND PLACE: Duvno (Tomislavgrad), April 3 - June 27, 1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Before April 3, 1992 when the war broke out in the region of the Duvno (Tomislavgrad) parish, the total number of Christian Orthodox Serbs was 558 in 120 households.

Coinciding with the attack on the Serbian population of the village of Malovan near Kupres of March 3, harassment of Serbs commenced in Duvno, including ransacking and robbing of property, taking away and detention at the police headquarters. On April 10, 1992, which was the Statehood Day of the quisling Independent State of Croatia, a first Serb, Jovan Važić from Rašćani, was killed and a camp for Serbs established in Duvno where in the period from April 3, 1992 to June 29, 1993 10 Serbs were killed in total, as follows:

1) Goran, Nikola, Milisav (1964)
2) Pero Važić
3) Milorad, Bogoljub, Andrijašević (1958)
4) Simo Milisav (1954)
5) Jovo, Djura, Važić (1935)
6) Slobodan, Sima, Karan (1959)
7) Božo, Milan, Karan (1937)
8) Ruža Cvijetić (1911)
9) Vasilija Velimir (1910) and
10) Milisav, Radovan, Branislav (1969)

All the Serbs who had not escaped the Croat persecution were detained in the camp and subjected to the most severe treatment which lasted until June 29, 1993 when the last Serb according to the available data was expelled from their territory.

Their entire property was plundered.

Thus the genocide of the Serbian people was completed there which had begun at the time of the Independent State of Croatia 1941-1945.

When the Second World War broke out, 40% of the population in the region was Serbian, whereas after the Second World War their number was reduced to merely 2%, as a consequence of a massive genocide of the Serbian people.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS: Local authorities of Tomislavgrad.

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EVIDENCE: The report by Branko Zeleni, priest of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

NOTE: For more details on the genocide of the Serbian people in the Commune of Tomislavgrad, see Appendix No. II.

ANNEX I

KRI. 377/94

M I N U T E S

of the hearing of the witness

drawn up on August 7, 1994 before the examining magistrate of the District Court in Belgrade in criminal proceedings against N.N., charged of committing a criminal offence under article 141 of the Criminal Code of FR Yugoslavia.

Examining magistrate: Ilija Simić Witness: ...
Registrar of the Court: Stana Mitrić

Hearing of the witness started at 10:00 a.m.

The witness was reminded of the obligation to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, warned about the consequences resulting from giving a false statement, as well as of the right not to answer certain questions, if there is a likelihood they may bring great disgrace on oneself or one's close relatives, cause significant material damage or initiate criminal prosecution (article 229, Code of Criminal Procedure), and consequently the witness answered the following general questions:

1) Name and surname: ...
2) Father's name: ...
3) Profession: ...
4) Place of residence: ...
5) Place of birth: ...
6) Year of birth: ...
7) Relationship with the accused and damaged: ...

Hereafter the witness on the subject itself stated as follows: ...

When Moslems had forcibly taken my husband to their Army, I was left alone in my apartment when the harassment and raids of apartments by Moslem Army members continued. However, they had still not started abusing us in our apartments, but they kept insulting and cursing us and taking from our apartments whatever they wanted. Soon afterwards, sometime in spring 1993, all of us Serb women who were in the building, were taken out of our apartments by Moslem soldiers and accommodated in the basement of our building where I stayed until February 2, this year.

In the basement of our building, there were 8 of us Serb women who were living in our building in Djura Djaković street. I was the youngest and there were older women, over 60 years of age.

/...

At first, approximately for a month there in the basement, we had to wash clothes for the Moslem Army. In this first month, Moslem soldiers did not abuse us but only harassed and cursed us and called us bad names and beat us. They behaved brutally, and among us 8 Serb women kept in this basement, the first one who started to protest in some way against such inhuman behaviour was one of our neighbours named Ružica, 60 years of age. I cannot recall her surname right now. Anyway, she was the first one that was abused and raped because she dared to protest and comment on their inhuman treatment of us.

After that Moslem soldiers started abusing and raping all 8 of us daily, day and night alike, at any time of the day or night, whenever they felt like it. All this was accompanied by threats, cursing, beating, with their knives drawn and threats that they would cut off our breasts, ears and other parts of our bodies.

What terror and torture we endured and suffered at the hand of Moslem soldiers is best illustrated by the example of an older woman who was even a bit older than Ružica and whose name I cannot recall at the moment. But due to extensive maltreatment and beating, she died. It might have happened sometime in August 1993.

All these crimes were committed against 8 of us by Moslem soldiers. There were many of them and I do not know their names. Some of them I know only by their nicknames. I know only a neigbour from the same building who was living in the next entrance to mine. He was their leader and he was the one who decided what we were to do and in what way we were to be abused and raped. This man's name was Asim and his surname was Čampara or Čapara, age 35-40, of such a dark complexion that he resembled a Gypsy. The others that committed crimes against us, I know only by their nicknames, such as: "Čenga", a lad of my age, perhaps 28-29 years old; then "Aka", about 30 years old; "Žika", I think his surname was Simić, but they called him "Žika". He was of the same age as Asim Čapara.

Of course, I would recognize any one of these criminals if I were to see them. However, I cannot recall the exact number of these criminals who raped us because it was happening daily, day and night alike. And as I have already said, the leading one among them who was in charge of all this was my neighbour Asim Čapara or Čampara.

...

However, I have not the slightest idea how I came to be saved and rescued from this hell. I think it was thanks to my sister.

...

/...

... I know only this much, that on February 2 this year I was taken to Vrače, a settlement just cross the Miljacka river, above the Jewish cemetery, from where I was taken to Pale the next day. Seven days ago I was taken from Pale to the Gynecological and Obstetric Clinic in Belgrade where I the had an abortion because I was several months pregnant as a result of the rapes ...

I have listened to loud dictation of these minutes and I recognize a statement as mine and as such I hereby sign it.

V e r i f i e d b y

Registrar of the Court:
Stana Mitrić

Examining magistrate:
Ilija Simić

/...

ANNEX II

To the Zahumsko-Hercegovačka
Eparchy
Monastery Tvrdoš

Belgrade, in the year of the
Lord 1993, Month of July

R E P O R T

on the Church district of Duvno and the parish of Duvno which was in existence until July 29, 1993, when the last Serb was driven out of this area. The Report contains: the number of Serb households, the number of residents in the settlements inhabited by Serbs, their names and surnames, year of birth, place and date of exchange, the names of all those who have been killed or have died or have been deprived of life in any other way from the outbreak of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina until the end of June, when all those detained were released. The number of Churches, parish houses, cemeteries and other Church assets which were in the possession of the Church. The Church district of Duvno extends also to the surrounding villages in which Serbs lived mixed with the Croatian population. Serbs lived in: Duvno (Tomislavgrad), the name of Duvno was changed in 1990, as well as in villages inhabited exclusively by Serbs (Mandino Selo, Lipa, Kongora and Baljci).

The list of Serbs who lived in Duvno (Tomislavgrad):

1. Dušan Savić, 1930,
2. Ilinka Savić, 1927,
3. Andjelka Važić, 1931,
4. Pero Gligorić, 1940,
5. Duška Gligorić, 1943,
6. Boris Gligorić, 1972,
7. Rade Gligorić, 1975,
8. Predrag Gligorić, 1982,
9. Obren Važić, 1934,
10. Šiša Važić, 1938,
11. Željko Važić, 1963,
12. Srdjan Važić, 1965,
13. Mladen Važić, 1941,
14. Mila Važić, 1947,
15. Nenad Važić, 1965,
16. Andjelka Važić, 1968,
17. Žana Važić, 1991,
18. Vojo Važić, 1971,
19. Aleksa Važić, 1927,
20. Staka Važić, 1928,
21. Marko Važić, 1954,
22. Mijo Važić, 1948,
23. Mirjana Važić, 1964,
24. Deana Važić, 1987,
25. Momir Vojinović, 1930,

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26. Emilija Vujinović, 1934,
27. Vuko Vujinović, 1958,
28. Drago Vujinović, 1958,
29. Zdravko Vujinović, 1934,
30. Radojka Vujinović, 1947,
31. Dejan Vujinović, 1927,
32. Danica Vujinović, 1930.
33. Zvjezdan Vujinović, 195,
34. Nikola Bošnjak, 1934,
35. Ikonija Bošnjak, 1930,
36. Mijo Bošnjak, 1955,
37. Ana Bošnjak, 1960,
38. Dalibor Bošnjak, 1982,
39. Siniša Bošnjak, 1984,
40. Mijo Bilanović, 1927,
41. Dušanka Bilanović, 1938,
42. Siniša Bilanović, 1978,
43. Milica Bilanović, 1930,
44. Jovo Bilanović, 1930,
45. Anica Bilanović, 1931,
46. Duška Vuković, 1931,
47. Zoran Bošković, 1950,
48. Goran Bošković, 1957,
49. Cvita Karan, 1928,
50. Ljubo Karan, 1915,
51. Mileva Karan, 1914,
52. Stole Karan, 1938,
53. Cvita Karan, 1948,
54. Milan Važić, 1938,
55. Stana Važić, 1948,
56. Miodrag Važič, 1970,
57. Marko Važić, 1978,
58. Boško Karan, 1937,
59. Milan Karan, 1937,
60. Tomo Karan, 1938,
61. Andja Karan, 1940,
62. Milorad Karan, 1965,
63. Vladimir Karan, 1969,
64. Svjetlana Karan, 1976,
65. Pavo Stanišić, 1927,
66. Toda Stanišić, 1925,
67. Jovanka Velimir, 1948,
68. Ilija Važić, 1940,
69. Milica Važić, 1946,
70. Milica Važić, 1914,
71. Svjetlana Važić, 1972,
72. Miloš Važić, 1944,
73. Ruža Važić, 1955,
74. Bojan Važić, 1981,
75. Rade Važić, 1988,
76. Ilija Karan, 1952,
77. Nada Karan, 1953,
78. Daliborka Karan, 1978,
79. Ljiljana Karan, 1979,
80. Pero Važić, 1938,

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81. Smilja Važić, 1952,
82. Suzana Važić, 1971,
83. Milan Majkić, 1935,
84. Sava Majkić, 1937,
85. Rade Majkić, 1959,
86. Borka Majkić, 1960,
87. Milan Majkić, 1991,
88. Savo Pavlović, 1946,
89. Zora Pavlović, 1949,
90. Aleksandar Pavlović, 1975,
91. Goran Pavlović, 1986,
92. Dušan Gligorić, 1950,
93. Ljubiça Gligorić, 1955,
94. Jelica Gligorić, 1978,
95. Snježana Gligorić, 1980,
96. Tamara Gligorić, 1986,
97. Vesna Gligorić, 1990,
98. Drago Bosnić, 1951,
99. Nevenka Bosnić, 1959,
100. Novica Ućukalo, 1971,
101. Ruža Ućukalo, 1951,
102. Mišo Ućukalo, 1971,
103. Mile Ućukalo, 1975,
104. Ivona Ućukalo, 1988,
105. Boško Kos, 1950,
106. Borko Kos, 1958,
107. Snježana Kos, 1960,
108. Ljuba Kos, 1922,
109. Ratko Kos, 1946,
110. Mila Kos, 1959,
111. Mihaela Kos, 1988,
112. Daniela Kos, 1991,
113. Milan Kukobat, 1946,
114. Zorka Kukobat, 1948,
115. Snježana Kukobat, 1968,
116. Saša Kukobat, 1973,
117. Boro Vuković, 1988,
118. Minka Vuković, 1940,
119. Aleksandar Vuković, 1967,
120. Ognjen Vuković, 1974,
121. Rajko Vuković, 1936,
122. Danica Vuković, 1940,
123. Gordan Vuković, 1981,
124. Sandra Vuković, 1975,
125. Biljana Vuković, 1972,
126. Mila Vuković, 1932,
127. Miloš Vuković, 1946,
128. Ružica Vuković, 1970,
129. Violeta Vuković, 1970,
130. Aleksandra Vuković, 1978,
131. Mile Marković, 1937,
132. Sena Marković, 1938,
133. Aleksandar Marković, 1962,
134. Savo Karan, 1949,
135. Ljuba Karan, 1955,

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136. Rade Karan, 1974,
137. Ognjen Karan, 1976,
138. Vladimir Karan, 1981,
139. Milan Karan, 1949,
140. Stana Karan, 1951,
141. Milorad Karan, 1981,
142. Vanja Karan, 1984,
143. Luka Karan, 1950,
144. Ružica Karan, 1955,
145. Ljubica Karan, 1980,
146. Čedo Karan, 1933,
147. Mila Karan, 1940,
148. Biljana Karan, 1966,
149. Rajko Karan, 1968,
150. Pero Zečević, 1949,
151. Ana Zečević, 1951,
152. Gordana Zečević, 1973,
153. Cvita Zečević, 1975,
154. Marko Zečević, 1981,
155. Mirko Zečević, 1950,
156. Bosiljka Zečević, 1952,
157. Nataša Zečević, 1975,
158. Stanislava Zečević, 1979,
159. Milisava Zečević, 1984,
160. Danko Zečević, 1898,
161. Jela Zečević, 1900,
162. Mara Zečević, 1926,
163. Branko Zečević, 1944,
164. Boris Zečević, 1973,
165. Borica Zečević, 1974,
166. Pero Zečević, 1927,
167. Božo Gligorić, 1946,
168. Miroslava Gligorić, 1949,
169. Dražan Gligorić, 1971,
170. Dajana Gligorić, 1973,
171. Veljko Gligorić, 1984,
172. Luka Milisav, 1950,
173. Milica Milisav, 1951,
174. Branko Zelen (Priest), 1962,
175. Zora Zelen, 1963,
176. Nikolina Zelen, 1984,
177. Teodora Zelen, 1991,
178. Pero Velimir, 1929,
179. Mijo Karan, 1946,
180. Cvita Karan, 1950,
181. Dragan Karan, 1972,
182. Andjelka Karan, 1980,
183. Vojka Boljanović, 1932,
184. Miro Boljanović, 1957,
185. Rade Boljanović, 1959,
186. Svjetlana Boljanović, 1967,
187. Petar Boljanović, 1965,
188. Ilija Zelen, 1958,
189. Stana Zelen, 1957,
190. Milan Zelen, 1986,

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191. Nevenka Karan, 1925,
192. Vinka Velemir, 1931.

These are the Residents of Duvno who had lived and worked in Duvno until the outbreak of the war in Bosnia--Herzegovina.

Eminovo Selo:

1. Nikola Savić, 1929,
2. Stana Savić, 1928,
3. Vladimir Savić, 1957,
4. Boško Savić, 1914,
5. Joka Savić, 1920,
6. Darinka Savić, 1924,
7. Ilija Savić, 1952,
8. Jela Savić, 1968,
9. Željka Savić, 1984,
10. Dražana Savić, 1986,
11. Pero Savić, 1961,
12. Jelka Savić, 1970,
13. Žana Savić, 1989,
14. Vanja Savić, 1992,
15. Staka Savić, 1907,
16. Mara Savić, 1930,
17. Jovo Savić, 1935,
18. Ratko Savić, 1962,
19. Ljubica Savić, 1964,
20. Milan Savić, 1988,
21. Zoran Savić, 1990,
22. Pero Savić, 1926,
23. Stana Savić, 1931,
24. Joka Savić, 1920,
25. Miroslav Savić, 1955,
26. Joka Savić, 1951,
27. Sladjana Savić, 1985,
28. Dražana Savić, 1987,
29. Nikola Savić, 1991,
30. Mirko Savić, 1955,
31. Gospova Savić, 1930,
32. Radovan Milisav, 1946,
33. Nada Milisav, 1951,
34. Branislav Milisav, 1969,
35. Branka Milisav, 1974,
36. Nikola Milisav, 1930,
37. Dara Milisav, 1933,
38. Goran Milisav, 1964,
39. Božo Milisav, 1941,
40. Zora Milisav, 1942,
41. Mirko Milisav, 1967,
42. Mijo Milisav, 1970,
43. Milomirka Milisav, 1976,
44. Ljubo Gligorić, 1940,
45. Mila Gligorić, 1941,
46. Branko Gligorić, 1967,

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47. Momčilo Gligorić, 1946,
48. Sava Gligorić, 1955,
49. Dragan Gligorić, 1977,
50. Goran Gligorić, 1979,
51. Slobodan Gligorić, 1988,
52. Uroš Gligorić, 1968,
53. Dragica Gligorić, 1912,
54. Boro Gligorić, 1938,
55. Mila Gligorić, 1941,
56. Vladimir Gligorić, 1965,
57. Vladislav Gligorić, 1969,
58. Boja Gligorić, 1920,
59. Rade Gligorić, 1937,
60. Milica Gligorić, 1940,
61. Djuka Gligorić, 1922,
62. Miško Gligorić, 1924,
63. Mara Gligorić, 1927,
64. Ljubo Gligorić, 1928,
65. Mara Gligorić, 1933,
66. Zdravko Gligorić, 1960,
67. Natalija Gligorić, 1960,
68. Sanja Gligorić, 1989,
69. Velibor Gligorić, 1991,
70. Stoja Zdilar, 1903,
71. Stana Zdilar, 1934,
72. Petar Marić, 1950,
73. Stana Marić, 1958,
74. Stojanka Marić, 1981,
75. Vlado Marić, 1988,
76. Vladislava Marić, 1985,
77. Ljilja Marić, 1987,
78. Teodora Marić,

These are the residents of Eminovo Selo.

Oplećani:

1. Mara Stanić, 1922,
2. Ilija Stanić, 1956,
3. Slobodanka Stanić, 1961,
4. Vesna Stanić, 1982,
5. Duška Stanić, 1984,
6. Svetlana Stanić, 1985,
7. Vaso Stanić, 1959,
8. Zorica Stanić, 1968,
9. Aleksandra Stanić, 1990,
10. Dušan Stanić, 1992,
11. Mijo Stanić, 1948,
12. Zora Stanić, 1949,
13. Sava Stanić, 1920,
14. Boro Stanić, 1973,
15. Rada Stanić, 1974,
16. Branka Stanić, 1981,
17. Nikola Stanić, 1960,
18. Stana Stanić, 1925,

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19. Momčilo Draško, 1924,
20. Andja Draško, 1926,
21. Luka Draško, 1953,
22. Desa Draško, 1961,
23. Goran Draško, 1983,
24. Dijana Draško, 1985,
25. Jovo Draško, 1914,
26. Ruža Draško, 1927,
27. Doželjko Draško, 1960,
28. Mira Draško, 1967,
29. Stefan Draško, 1993,
30. Savo Draško, 1934,
31. Mila Draško, 1937,
32. Ružica Draško, 1918,
33. Milorad Draško, 1960,
34. Milka Draško, 1964,
35. Radovan Draško, 1962,
36. Mira Draško, 1965,
37. Sanja Draško, 1984,
38. Dejan Draško, 1986,
39. Luka Draško, 1934,
40. Joka Draško, 1936,
41. Ljubica Draško, 1932,
42. Slobodan Ućukalo, 1946,
43. Ana Ućukalo, 1954,
44. Andjelka Ućukalo, 1980,
45. Djurdjica Ućukalo, 1982,
46. Milena Ućukalo, 1989,
47. Biljana Ućukalo.

These are the residents of Oplećani.

Srdjani:

1. Bogoljub Andrijašević, 1928,
2. Vaja Andrijašević, 1932,
3. Mišo Andrijašević, 1954,
4. Milorad Andrijašević, 1958,
5. Miroslava Andrijašević, 1964,
6. Slaviša Andrijašević, 1967,
7. Sava Andrijašević, 1945,
8. Stojan Vulić, 1909,
9. Joka Vulić, 1915,
10. Toda Vulić, 1915.

Serbs who lived in Srdjani.

Kongora:

1. Božo Zečević, 1930,
2. Kristina Zečević, 1932,
3. Milenko Zečević, 1964,
4. Mijo Zečević, 1927,
5. Smilja Zečević, 1934.

Serbs who lived in Kongora.

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Lipa:

1. Darinka Zelen, 1924,
2. Mijo Zelen, 1945,
3. Nevenka Zelen, 1951,
4. Zdravo Zelen, 1968,
5. Zoran Zelen, 1975,
6. Zorana Zelen, 1977,
7. Jovan Zelen, 1978,
8. Stanislav Zelen, 1982,
9. Pero Karan, 1925,
10. Vaja Karan, 1927,
11. Mijo Karan, 1958,
12. Milica Karan, 1959,
13. Borica Karan, 1985,
14. Nikola Karan, 1988,
15. Sava Milisav, 1929,
16. Ilija Milisav, 1956,
17. Mirjana Milisav, 1960,
18. Ninka Milisav, 1987,
19. Radenko Milisav, 1991,
20. Marko Milisav, 1980,
21. Nada Milisav, 1963,
22. Dragana Milisav, 1991,
23. Šćepan Milisav, 1927,
24. Ruža Milisav, 1930,
25. Milan Milisav, 1955,
26. Božo Milisav, 1967,
27. Mijo Milisav, 1951,
28. Radojka Milisav, 1958,
29. Dragan Milisav, 1978,
30. Siniša Milisav, 1980,
31. Pero Milisav, 1959,
32. Ružica Milisav, 1955,
33. Tomo Milisav, 1990,
34. Sanja Milisav, 1992,
35. Ilija Milisav, 1934,
36. Jelica Milisav, 1986,
37. Luka Milisav, 1959,
38. Ljubo Milisav, 1957,
39. Mijo Milisav, 1980,
40. Andja Milisav, 1935,
41. Ilija Milisav, 1977,
42. Božo Milisav, 1944,
43. Ilinka Milisav, 1936.

Serbs who lived in Lipa.

Mandino Selo:

1. Marko Milisav, 1954,
2. Jordanka Milisav, 1957
3. Duško Milisav, 1981,
4. Jovanka Milisav, 1983,
5. Dragan Milisav, 1989,

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6. Boško Milisav, 1930,
7. Stojanka Milisav, 1934,
8. Milomirka Milisav, 1975,
9. Simo Milisav, 1954,
10. Anica Milisav, 1914,
11. Mijo Bilanović, 1910,
12. Ruža Bilanović, 1923,
13. Joka Bilanović, 1910,
14. Tomo Bilanović, 1931,
15. Simo Bilanović, 1904,
16. Joka Bilanović, 1931,
17. Luka Bilanović, 1969,
18. Ljubica Zečević, 1954,
19. Milica Bilanović, 1931,
20. Toda Milisav, 1910,
21. Stana Bilanović, 1928,
22. Božo Bilanović, 1943,
23. Ruža Bilanović, 1943,
24. Snežana Bilanović, 1970,
25. Vojo Bilanović, 1973,
26. Nikola Bilanović, 1953,
27. Smilja Bilanović, 1957,
28. Vasilija Bilanović, 1984,
29. Slavica Bilanović, 1986,
30. Zorica Bilanović, 1986,
31. Djuka Bilanović, 1918,
32. Lazo Pavlica, 1935,
33. Jela Pavlica, 1946,
34. Željko Pavlica, 1970,
35. Milenko Pavlica, 1972.

Serbs who lived in Mandino selo.

<u>Baljci</u>:

1. Savo Mišković, 1917,
2. Milica Mišković, 1911,
3. Mile Mišković, 1944,
4. Vida Mišković, 1944,
5. Dragan Mišković, 1971,
6. Vlado Mišković, 1978,
7. Miško Mišković, 1911,
8. Radojka Mišković, 1918,
9. Živojin Mišković, 1955,
10. Rade Cvijetić, 1954,
11. Vesna Cvijetić, 1961,
12. Dragan Cvijetić, 1987,
13. Ljubica Cvijetić, 1992,
14. Dušan Cvijetić, 1933,
15. Staka Cvijetić, 1935,
16. Milan Mišković, 1936,
17. Andja Mišković, 1938,
18. Jovo Cvijetić, 1944,
19. Mira Cvijetić, 1945,
20. Nedeljko Cvijetić, 1937,

21. Dragica Cvijetić, 1938,
22. Ruža Cvijetić, 1911,
23. Nedeljko Cvijetić, 1917,
24. Radijka Cvijetić, 1921,
25. Draginja Cvijetić, 1910,
26. Ile Cvijetić, 1957,
27. Mihajlo Velemir, 1948,
28. Joka Velemir, 1950,
29. Dragica Velemir, 1974,
30. Vesna Velemir, 1975,
31. Marko Velemir, 1977,
32. Nenad Velemir, 1955,
33. Duška Velemir, 1956,
34. Biljana Velemir, 1983,
35. Ljiljana Velemir, 1981,
36. Mihajlo Velemir, 1987,
37. Vasilija Velemir, 1910,
38. Andja Velemir, 1925,
39. Ilija Velemir, 1959,
40. Nikola Velemir, 1955.

Serbs who lived in Baljci, district of Duvno and parish of Duvno.

Rašćani:

1. Pero Stanišić, 1908,
2. Ilija Stanišić, 1937,
3. Ana Stanišić, 1937,
4. Dražana Stanišić, 1967,
5. Boro Stanišić, 1974,
6. Todor Stanišić, 1914,
7. Ilija Stanišić, 1911,
8. Bojka Stanišić, 1926,
9. Mićo Stanišić, 1948,
10. Darinka Stanišić, 1951,
11. Zoran Stanišić, 1974,
12. Bosiljka Stanišić, 1977,
13. Mijo Stanišić, 1957,
14. Slavica Stanišić, 1964,
15. Jovica Stanišić, 1989,
16. Mijo Stanišić, 1949,
17. Mila Stanišić, 1950,
18. Goran Stanišić, 1974,
19. Gordana Stanišić, 1975,
20. Rade Stanišić, 1978,
21. Nikola Stanišić, 1983,
22. Ljubo Važić, 1908,
23. Mićo Važić, 1948,
24. Sava Važić, 1954,
25. Radislava Važić, 1978,
26. Borislava Važić, 1980,
27. Stevo Važić, 1904,
28. Stojan Važić, 1930,
29. Janja Važić, 1932,

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30. Ilija Važić, 1956,
31. Radojka Važić, 1958,
32. Stanislava Važić, 1987,
33. Branislava Važić, 1988,
34. Tomo Važić, 1992,
35. Božo Važić, 1962,
36. Risto Važić, 1934,
37. Smilja Važić, 1935,
38. Miroslav Važić, 1964,
39. Gordana Važić, 1968,
40. Anica Važić, 1932,
41. Jovo Važić, 1935,
42. Ilija Važić, 1917,
43. Vlado Važić, 1957,
44. Sava Važić, 1951,
45. Aleksandar Važić, 1967,
46. Savica Važić, 1902,
47. Savo Važić, 1914,
48. Ruža Važić, 1918,
49. Tomo Važić, 1943,
50. Ljubica Važić, 1965,
51. Ljubiša Važić, 1988,
52. Stanko Važić, 1990,
53. Jovo Vulić, 1929,
54. Andja Vulić, 1926,
55. Milan Vulić, 1964,
56. Milan Karan, 1926,
57. Mara Karan, 1928,
58. Slobodan Karan, 1958,
59. Radovan Karan, 1960,
60. Božo Karan, 1911,
61. Petra Karan, 1914,
62. Milica Karan, 1911,
63. Mitar Karan, 1908,
64. Sava Karan, 1911,
65. Milan Karan, 1947,
66. Danica Karan, 1953,
67. Dijana Karan, 1974,
68. Andjelka Karan, 1975,
69. Dejan Karan, 1984,
70. Ljubo Karan, 1903,
71. Milan Karan, 1934,
72. Sava Karan, 1935,
73. Božo Karan, 1962,
74. Nikola Karan, 1955,
75. Milka Karan, 1962,
76. Igor Karan, 1986,
77. Milena Karan, 1984,
78. Savo Karan, 1958,
79. Mira Karan, 1956,
80. Branimir Karan, 1981,
81. Branka Karan, 1983,
82. Vojin Karan, 1923,
83. Andja Karan, 1931,
84. Tomo Karan, 1958,

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85. Jela Karan, 1964,
86. Simo Karan, 1923,
87. Anica Karan, 1930,
88. Slobodan Karan, 1959,
89. Ljilja Karan, 1964,
90. Tijana Karan, 1986,
91. Nebojša Karan, 1988,
92. Smiljana Karan, 1924,
93. Ilija Karan, 1927,
94. Milan Karan, 1937,
95. Andja Karan, 1945,
96. Božana Karan, 1977,
97. Branka Karan, 1978,
98. Borica Karan, 1980,
99. Božo Karan, 1983,
100. Danica Karan, 1923,
101. Zorka Karan, 1905,
102. Mara Milisav, 1931,
103. Bosiljka Milisav, 1902.

Serbs who lived in Rašćani. Rašćani was a village inhabited exclusively by Serbs. In all the other villages, Serbs lived mixed with Croats. Later on, the village of Rašćani was turned into a concentration camp where women, children and old people were held in detention for fifteen months.

There were five persons in the camp in Duvno, who were not from the district of Duvno, but were captured by Ustashas and brought into the camp, i.e.:

1. Gavro Bojanić, village of Zvirnjača, Commune of Kupres,
2. Ruža Bojanić, wife of Gavro,
3. Marko Duvnjak, village of Malovan, Commune of Kupres,
4. Duško Savanović, Commune of Travnik,
5. Cvijo Popović, Commune of Donji Vakuf/Srbobran.

The total number of Orthodox Serbs who lived in the territory of the Commune of Duvno until the outbreak of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina on April 3, 1992 was: five hundred and fifty-eight (558) residents and one hundred and twenty (120) households.

Following the outbreak of the war in Bosnia--Herzegovina on April 3, Ustasha forces attacked the village of Malovan and massacred a large number of Serbs. On the same day, at seven o'clock in the morning, the arrests of Serbs started. They were taken the police station, interrogated, mistreated and their houses were searched. Serb property was plundered, both personal possessions and real assets, their livestock was taken away and agricultural vehicles driven off. On June 10, 1992, the first Serb to be killed was Jovan Važić, a merchant from Rašćani, killed in his shop in the village of Mandino Selo. He was killed on the Day of the Independent State of Croatia. On the same day, the Church in Rašćani dedicated to the Holy Mother, "Vavedenje Presvete

Bogorodice", was first mined and then set on fire. According to the accounts of the villagers of Rašćani, the Church blew up at five o'clock sharp and then it burst into flames.

From this day on, started the true exodus of Serbs from Duvno. On April 7, at eleven thirty at night, they came to me - says Priest Branko Zeleni, into my apartment, searched it thoroughly, took away whatever they wanted and ordered me to get ready and go with them. Prior to this, they ordered me to open the door of the Church. Upon entering, they started desecrating it by shooting at the iconostasis, turning over candlesticks, the Holy Throne, Sacrificial Altar, as well as by throwing down the holy books and all the other things found in the Church. The Church was dedicated to St. Nikola, "Sveti Otac Nikola", and it was built of hard material - stone, in 1864. Icons were of different types, from oil-painted icons on canvas to icons painted on wood. They were hung on the wooden iconostasis. After that I was taken to the police station for a long interrogation. I was subjected to maltreatment and was even beaten up in various ways. My brother-in-law Mijo Bošnjak and one of my neighbours Drago Bosnić were also taken in with me and there, at the police station, we found some other Serbs who have been picked up and put into the cell on the same day. From this day on, Serbs were brought in every day from all over the Duvno area. Concentration camps were being set up. Serbs were taken to various Ustasha prisons located in places throughout Herzeg-Bosnia and Croatia: Ljubuško, Grude, Šujice, Posušje, Imotsko, Split, Šibenik, Zadar and in many other places.

Following is a lists of Serbs from Duvno who were killed or deprived of life in any other way or who died in the Duvno concentration camp from April 3 - to June 29, 1993:

Killed:

1. Goran Milisav, born 1964, son of Nikola, resident of Eminovo Selo. Killed on April 22, 1992 in Eminovo Selo one hundred meters from his house by a gunshot in the back of his head. Before being shot, he was beaten and tortured in various ways. Buried near the site of killing. He was buried by Serbs: Pero Savić, Zdravko Gligorić and Momo Gligorić. Nikola Krišta (Krešić) is responsible for this killing. He is from Eminovo Selo, but has been working in Zagreb. He was holding a private prison.

2. Pero Važić died as the result of beating. He died on the way to the hospital in Zagreb, in the vicinity of Zadar and was buried in an Orthodox Church cemetery. He was being taken to the hospital from the camp in Ljubuško. This was confirmed by the Serbs from Duvno who were with him. He was beaten in the village of Galečić near Duvno. Ivan Krišta (Dugonjče) is responsible for his death.

3. Milorad Andrijašević died as the result of beating in the village of Galečić near Duvno on April 30, 1992. Son of Bogoljub, born 1958, in the village of Srdjani. Died in the night of April 30, in the arms of Zdravko Zeleni who informed the Croatian police of Milorad's death. He was buried in the Orthodox

Church cemetery in Duvno. Ivan Krišta (Dugonjče) is responsible for this killing.

4. Simo Milisav, born 1954, in the village of Mandino Selo. He was taken away from the village of Rašćani, which had been turned into a camp. He was taken to Duvno by HVO police. Many villagers of Rašćani, including his sister, were witnesses to this. For several days he was taken around inns in Duvno and shown as a chetnik, although he was severely bruised and exhausted. Afterwards he was killed. He was buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Duvno. The Military Police are responsible for this killing.

5. Jovo (Djura) Važić, born 1935. Killed on April 10, 1992 on the Day of the Independent State of Croatia during a search of his shop. After he had thrown a hand-grenade and wounded some of his attackers, they opened fire and killed him. He was killed by Jozo Baković, Military Police. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Rašćani. Many Serbs from Rašćani were present at the burial.

6. Slobodan (Simo) Karan, born in Rašćani. In the presence of many villagers including his parents, he was taken away together with Simo Milisav and brought to Duvno by Military Police on June 24, 1992. Like Simo Milisav he was taken around inns in Duvno and shown as a chetnik and killed as such. He was buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Duvno. The Military Police are responsible for his death like Simo's.

7. Božo (Milan) Karan, born 1937, in the village of Rašćani. On April 24, 1992, he took his herd of cattle to graze and never came back. According to accounts of Croats, Milan was seen hanging from a tree on Vran mountain. He was brought to Duvno and buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery. HVO forces which were in control of this area bear the responsibility for this killing.

8. Ruža Cvijetić, born 1911, in the village of Baljci, Commune of Duvno. Found slain in her house. Buried in front of her house. Covered with stones only, not properly buried. HVO forces which were in control of this area, bear the responsibility for this killing. This loathsome crime was committed on April 10, 1992.

9. Vasilija Velemir, born 1910, in the village of Baljci, Commune of Duvno. Her house was set on fire and she burnt with it on April 10, 1992. HVO forces which were in control of this area bear the responsibility for this killing.

10. Branislav (Radovan) Milisav, born 1909, in the village of Eminovo Selo. Killed at Mostar by artillery shell on May 8, 1992, as a member of the Army of the Republic of Srpska (Serbian Republic), Nevesinje Brigade. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Nevesinje.

The total number of killed and in other ways deprived of life in Duvno is ten. /...

Inhabitants who died in the fifteen months of detention in the Rašćani camp and their places of burial:

1. Mara Gligorić, born 1933, lived in Eminovo Selo. Died on April 15, 1992 in the hospital in Livno. She was undergoing regular dialysis treatments before the outbreak of the war. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Eminovo Selo. Her husband Ljubo Gligorić, her daughter Radojka Milisav and several Croats from Eminovo Selo were present at the burial.

2. Rajko Vuković, born 1930, lived in Duvno. Died on June 27, 1992. Suffered a heart attack and died of its consequences. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Duvno. His brother and cousin, as well as several Croats from Duvno were present at his burial.

3. Jovo Drąško, born 1914, lived in Oplećani. Died on October 30, 1992 in the Rašćani camp. Buried in the Rašćani cemetery. Numerous villagers were present at the burial.

4. Ilija Milisav, born 1934, lived in Lipa. Died on February 20, 1993 in the camp in Rašćani. Cause of death: heart attack. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Rašćani. His wife Jelica and villagers of Rašćani were present at the burial.

5. Tomo Bilanović, born 1931, in the village of Mandino Selo. Died on January 3, 1993 in the camp in Rašćani from the consequences of earlier beatings by HVO members. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Rašćani. His wife, relatives and villagers of Rašćani were present at the burial.

6. Mijo Bilanović, born 1910, in the village of Rašćani. Died on August 20, 1992 in the camp in Rašćani. Diagnosis: exhaustion due to old age. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Rašćani. His wife, numerous relatives and camp inmates from Rašćani were present at the burial.

7. Ljubo Karan, born 1905, in the village of Rašćani. Died on June 12, 1992 in the camp in Rašćani. Cause of death: exhaustion due to old age. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Rašćani. His son, his daughter-in-law and camp inmates from Rašćani were present at his burial.

8. Mitar Karan, born 1908, in the village of Rašćani. Died on April 6, 1993 in the camp in Rašćani. Cause of death: old age. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Rašćani. His wife Milica, relatives and camp inmates from Rašćani were present at his burial.

9. Petra Karan, born 1914, in the village of Rašćani. Died on April 27, 1993 in the camp in Rašćani. Cause of death: old age. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Rašćani. Her husband Božo and other camp inmates from Rašćani were present at the burial.

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10. Ilija Karan, born 1927, in the village of Rašćani. Died on November 15, 1992 in Sarajevo where he was under medical treatment when the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina started. His wife received his death certificate through Red Cross and UNPROFOR. Cause of death: long-lasting illness and treatment. Buried in one of the newly built Moslem cemeteries in Sarajevo.

11. Bosiljka Milisav, born 1902, in the village of Rašćani. Died on March 20, 1993 in the camp in Rašćani. Cause of death: old age. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Rašćani. Her daughter-in-law, relatives and camp inmates from Rašćani were present at the burial.

12. Gavro Bojanić, born 1914, in the village of Zvirnjača, Commune of Kupres. As a prisoner, he was brought with his wife to Duvno and put in the camp in Rašćani where he died on March 20, 1993. Diagnosis: old age. Buried in the Orthodox Church cemetery in Rašćani. His wife Ruža and camp inmates from Rašćani were present at the burial.

13. Miško Mišković, born 1911, in the village of Baljci, Commune of Duvno. Found dead on the border between the territories of Duvno and Kupres Communes. His body was in a state of decomposition. He did not die a violent death, but due to the consequences of bad weather conditions in April 1992. He was found in April 1993 by Serb soldiers. Buried in the Orthodox Church Cemetery in Ravno, Kupres Commune.

The following Serbs from Duvno were killed during detention, from April 3, 1992 to June 29, 1993:

1. Goran Milisav, 1964, Eminovo Selo,
2. Pero Važić, 1938, Duvno,
3. Milorad Andrijašević, 1958, Srdjani,
4. Simo Milisav, 1954, Mandino Selo,
5. Pero Važić, 1935, Rašćani,
6. Slobodan Karan, 1959, Rašćani,
7. Milan Karan, 1937, Rašćani,
8. Ruža Cvijetić, 1911, Baljci, Duvno,
9. Vasilija Velemir, 1910, Baljci, Duvno,
10. Branislav Milisav, 1909, Eminovo Selo.

The following Serbs from Duvno died during detention, from April 3, 1992 to June 29, 1993:

1. Mara Gligorić, 1933, Eminovo Selo,
2. Rajko Vuković, 1936, Duvno,
3. Ilija Milisav, 1934, Lipa,
4. Jovo Draško, 1914, Oplećani,
5. Tomo Bilanović, 1931, Mandino Selo,
6. Joka Bilanović, 1910, Mandino Selo,
7. Zorka Karan, 1905, Rašćani,
8. Mitar Karan, 1908, Rašćani,
9. Petra Karan, 1914, Rašćani,
10. Ilija Karan, 1927, Rašćani,

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11. Bosiljka Milisav, 1902, Raščani,
12. Gavro Bojanić, 1914, Zvirnjača, Kupres,
13. Miško Mišković, 1911, Duvno.

Since I was the parish priest of all these people for many years and was acquainted with their health condition, both physical and mental, I think that all those who died would have lived longer if it had not been for the war. For this reason I think that all those who died should be regarded and recorded as victims of war and genocide of Serbs in Duvno.

Following are the lists of Serbs exchanged collectively or individually for Ustasha criminals and slayers in the exchanges carried out from May 5 to June 29 1993 when all the remaining Serbs were released from Duvno.

The first exchange took place in Žitnić nearby Drniš on May 5. In this exchange, Serb civilians were exchanged for Croats from Kupres. On this occasion, Serb priests from Duvno and Kupres, Branko Zelen and Zoran Perković were exchanged as well. They were exchanged for the Roman Catholic Friar Zvonko Jurjević who was in Glamoč. He has sinned against the Serb Army and the Serb people by keeping large quantities of armaments and ammunition, a radio transmitter and some signal communication devices in the Church. Nada Milisav was the only resident of the village of Eminovo Selo to be exchanged on this occasion.

The next exchange of Serbs from Duvno took place near Stolac on August 18, 1992. All of them were from the camp in Ljubuško and as such exchanged for Croatian criminals and combatants. Following is the list of exchanged Serbs from Duvno.

1. Miroslav Savić, 1955,
2. Radovan Milisav, 1946,
3. Obren Važić, 1939,
4. Mladen Važić, 1941,
5. Mijo Bošnjak, 1955,
6. Milan Majkić, 1935,
7. Rade Majkić, 1959,
8. Savo Pavlović, 1946,
9. Drago Bosnić, 1951,
10. Ratko Kos, 1946,
11. Milan Kukobat, 1946,
12. Mirko Zečević, 1950,
13. Slobodan Ućukalo, 1946,
14. Milenko Zečević, 1964,
15. Zdravko Zelen, 1968,
16. Nenad Velimir, 1955,

Miloš Vuković from Duvno was exchanged in Nemetin, on August 10, 1992.

The exchange of some 500 Serbs from Duvno, Livno, Čapljina, Mostar, Gabela and from other places followed. That was when these Serbs from Duvno were exchanged. These exchanged Serbs

were held in the labour camp in Duvno and the surrounding area. They had to work hard for the needs of the Army, including digging of trenches and ditches, gathering in the straw and hay, digging out potatoes with their bare hands at the plantation. When exchanged, not one of them had a single finger-nail left. In addition, they were beaten while working. The following Serbs were exchanged in Zelenika on October 31, 1992:

1. Vladimir Savić, 1957,
2. Ilija Savić, 1952,
3. Pero Savić, 1961,
4. Ljubo Gligorić, 1940,
5. Momčilo Gligorić, 1946,
6. Boro Gligorić, 1938,
7. Zdravko Gligorić, 1960,
8. Petar Marić, 1950,
9. Nenad Važić, 1965,
10. Mijo Važić, 1948,
11. Zvjezdan Vujinović, 1958,
12. Zoran Bošković, 1950,
13. Goran Bošković, 1957,
14. Milan Važić, 1938,
15. Ilija Karan, 1952,
16. Dušan Gligorić, 1950,
17. Boško Kos, 1950,
18. Borko Kos, 1958,
19. Saša Kukobat, 1973,
20. Pero Zečević, 1949,
21. Božo Gligorić, 1946,
22. Mijo Karan, 1947,
23. Miro Boljanović, 1957,
24. Rade Boljanović, 1959,
25. Ilija Stanić, 1956,
26. Mijo Stanić, 1948,
27. Nikola Stanić, 1965,
28. Luka Draško, 1953,
29. Mijo Karan, 1958,
30. Marko Milisav, 1960,
31. Milan Milisav, 1955,
32. Mijo Milisav, 1951,
33. Pero Milisav, 1959,
34. Marko Milisav, 1954,
35. Božo Bilanović, 1943,
36. Mićo Stanišić, 1948,
37. Mićo Važić, 1948,
38. Božo Važić, 1962,
39. Tomo Važić, 1948,
40. Milan Karan, 1947,
41. Božo Karan, 1962,
42. Savo Karan, 1958,
43. Nikola Karan, 1955.

All the exchanged were accommodated at the "Delfin" hotel in Bijela, where they remained until their families were released.

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Milan Karan (Milčina) was exchanged in Čelebić, near Livno on November 20, 1992. That was when the last able-bodied Serb fit for military service was released from Duvno. Only the old, women and children or some 250 persons remained in Duvno. The oldest man detained in Rašćani was Danko Zečević, born 1898, and the youngest was a child born in the camp in Rašćani, Teodora Marić, born on April 10, 1992. She was released when she was fifteen months old and weighing barely six kilograms - obviously suffering from malnutrition. On June 29, 1993 in Čelebić, between Livno and Grahovo, all the remaining Serbs from Duvno were allowed to leave this place which they did.

The Church district of Duvno in Duvno had two Churches and two parish houses. One of the parish houses was owned by the Church and the other one was taken away from the Church in 1959 as exceeding its requirements and placed at the disposal of the Commune of Duvno. In March 1992, it was returned to the Church. There were six cemeteries in the parish. The Church was in possession of one hundred hectares of fertile soil, meadows, woods and fields which were taken away and not returned to the Church. One church was located in Duvno itself and the parish house in the churchyard. The Church was dedicated to "Sveti Otac Nikola". The other Church was located in the village of Rašćani and was dedicated to "Vavedenje Presvete Bogorodice". These were Serb cemeteries in Duvno, Eminovo Selo, Oplećani, Rašćani, Mandino Selo and Lipa. According to accounts of residents, on June 29, 1992 the Church in Duvno looked as follows: As I have already written and reported, the Church of Sveti Nikola in Duvno was desecrated as early as April 7, 1992 when I, Priest Branko Zeleni was taken in. The iconostasis and icons were destroyed by rifle fire and everything else was turned over and plundered. The parish house was also plundered and our car driven away. According to the accounts of local residents, a family was moved into the parish house. They drew such a conclusion from the clothing which was hung to dry on the balcony. That was the state of the Church by the end of June 1993.

The Church Vavedenje Presvete Bogorodice, as I have already written, was mined and burnt down at five o'clock in the morning on April 10, 1992. All that could burn was burnt. The Church was in the same state when they were released from the camp in Raščani. The Serb cemeteries remained intact until the day of their release. However, the Croatians are enjoying the benefits of the Serb property left.

This is a short Report on the parish of Duvno from the outbreak of the war on April 3, 1992 to June 29, 1993.

Report written by the parish Priest of Duvno, presently the parish Priest at the Sveta Trojica (Holy Trinity) Church in
Z e m u n

Signed by the Priest: Branko Zelen